Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 31.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1820. [NUMBER 1567.

Education Society,

THE Annual Sermon in behalf of this institution will be Preached by the *Reverend Thomas Carr* at St. THOMAS's CHURCH on Sunday morning the 18th Instant, after which a collection will be made as usual.

CENTRAL SCHOOL,
June 7th, 1820.

Mr. Rozario de Quadros.

HAS FOR

Sale,

A FEW PIPES AND IN 6 DOZEN CHESTS.
OF VERY
OLD AND GENUINE
Lisbon Wine,

LATELY imported from Bengal, which may be had at his Godown in Meadow's-Street, No. 35.

Bombay, June 14.

For Sale,

(To close an Account.)

A LEW Pipes of LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA WINE, of good age and quality. The price very low. Apply to Messrs. POPE, HAMILTON & Co.

Bombay, June 14.

Mr. ANDERSON,

HAS THE PLEASURE TO Received a
CONSIGNMENT OF

BOOKS,

PER H. C. SHIPS
Marquis of Huntly and
Dunira,

AND THEY MAY BE HAD AS SOON AS
THEY ARE LANDED,
Consisting as follows, Viz :

ASIATIC Journals for British India and its dependencies for the months of January and February 1820, Ackerman's Repository of Arts, Navy List for January, Nautical Almanac for 1822, Edinburgh Medical Journal for January, Domestic Cookery, Burn's works, Johnson's Dictionary, Scott's History of the Deckan, Dibdin's Songs, William's Italy, Spence's Anecdotes, Johnson's Dictionary abridged by Todd, William's History of inventions, Walter Scott's Poetical Works, Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell, Percy's Anecdotes, Annual Obituary for 1820, Memoirs of Napoleon, Hodgakin's Germany, Chitty on commerce, Collyer's Lectures on Scripture duties, Gray's Chair, Wellesley's campaign in Spain, Hazlett's Lectures on the Dramatic age of Elizabeth, Arrowsmith's Map of India &c. &c. &c.

Payable on Delivery.

Bombay 14th June 1820.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC
Auction,
IN HIS
Commission Rooms,
THIS DAY *(Wednesday.)*

HATS, Glass Ware, Saddlery, Couches, Chairs, a large dining Table, Carpets, Palankeens, Hodgsons Beer, French Claret, &c. &c.

At twelve o'clock will be put up four Horses, a Buggy, and five Canary Birds, just arrived by an Europe Ship.

Apollo House, June 14.

To Admirers of the Fine Arts

John Yeates,

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC
Auction,
Without reserve, on Wednesaay 28th Inst.

A VALUABLE collection of fine Oil Paintings on Canvas, the subjects will be found interesting, and the execution superior. Such a collection has probably never before been exhibited in this country.

N. B. The Pictures and description, will be for public inspection on Monday next.

Apollo House, June 14.

NEW COMMISSION ROOMS.

John Yeates.

HAS FOR PRIVATE SALE
On Commission
FOR READY MONEY.

A CAPITAL well built Chariot; further particulars on application.

Apollo House 14th June 1820.

Ferrar & Eduljee,

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Monday next the 19th Inst.
AT THEIR ROOMS
In Meadow's-Street.

A VARIETY of Household Furniture, Plate, Glass Ware, &c. the property of a Gentleman giving up housekeeping. Consisting of Couches, Chairs, Book-cases, Wardrobes, double and single Pedestal Shades, Silver Muffineers, Silver Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, a handsome set of Cut Glass Ware, & an elegant Europe Tea Set white with Gold Border, handsome Liquor Frames with Cut Glass Bottles, a five light Lustre with painted shades, painted Table Shades, Looking-Glasses a great number of Prints on Various Subjects framed and glazed, a number of Globe Lamps and various other Articles. On the same day at 12 o'clock precisely will be sold three excellent Arab Horses, all of which are excellent Saddle Horses, and go well either in Single or Double Harness, likewise a few Boxes of excellent French Wines, and Liquors, amongst which is five Dozen of very Superior Real French White Brandy.

Terms of sale ready money and the Articles to be cleared within three days. The sale will be continued on Tuesday the 20th Instant.

Bombay, 14th June 1820.

FOR SALE

at the

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1ST MAY 1820.

LIEUTENANT E. W. Jones of the 2d Regt. Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to England on urgent private affairs under the existing Regulations, for a period of one year from the date of his embarkation.

2d June 1820.

The following promotion is ordered to take place.

Fifth Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant H. D. Robertson to be Captain vice Midford deceased,—Date of rank 14th May 1820.

3d June 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has transferred Assistant Surgeon Edgar from the Margaret and Frances to the Medical duties of the Honorable Company's cruizer Teignmouth.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to accept Major Campbell's resignation of the command of the Fort and Garrison of Sholapoor and to appoint Captain A W. Brown of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry to that situation.

Lieutenant Colonel Wilson of His Majesty's 17th Dragoons is confirmed in the Command of the Northern division of Guzerat during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable L. Stanhope, or until further orders.

Messrs. Henry Cracklow and J. D. Brown appointed Cadets for this Presidency, are admitted on the establishment, the former from the 22d and the latter from the 30th ultimo, and Mr. Cracklow is promoted to Ensign 2 date of rank to be settled hereafter.

5th June 1820.

Lieutenant F. Sharpe, Personal Brigade Major to Major General Smith, and Assistant Surgeon William Gall are allowed to proceed to sea on sick certificate to be absent for a period of six months from the date of their embarkation.

Lieutenant George Rose Lyons of the Artillery is appointed Adjutant and Quarter Master to the 2d troop of Horse Artillery vice Captain Gibson gone to Europe; date of appointment 1st May 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to extend to the 30th of next month the furlough to the Presidency granted to Lieutenant H. N. Riddell Assistant Pay-master in Guzerat.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council

(Signed) J. H. SIMSON,
Sec. to Govt

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 5th Lieut. J. Forbes, 1st 10th Regt. from Poonah.

Ditto Asst. Surgeon John Warner, C. S. P. from Poonah.

8th Capt. J. G. Griffith, from Seroor.

Ditto Capt. Thew, Depty. Commisary. from Poonah.

9th Lieut. Wm. Hill Waterfield. Infantry from Sattara.

DEPARTURES.—June 7th Lieut. N. Clark, H. H. Nizams Reformed Horse, to Aurungabad.

10th Captain Snodgrass, to Surat.

Ditto Lieut. J. H. M. Martin, Horse Artillery to Seroor.

14th Lieut. Forbes, 1st 10th Regt. to Poonah.

Ditto Assit. Surgeon J. Warner, C. S. P. to Poonah.

Ditto Assit. Surgeon C. Jameson, P. A. Horse, to Poonah.

June 1st 1820.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,

I was out hog hunting the other day accompanied by some friends well known in the sporting world. The spot selected for the morning amusement was a romantic village on the Banks of the Saburmuttee. The party was induced to leave this station in consequence of a report having been brought by the Patels that great droves of these destructive animals daily devoured large quantities of grain, and indeed they were even afraid to visit their fields least they should by attacked by these relentless destroyers, three of their Companions having been seriously wounded about four days before.

We left our Tents at break of day and repaired to the jungle which they were said to inhabit, where no sooner arrived, than the shout of the Beaters roused from their haunts, between thirty and forty Hogs. We were prevented from the smallness of our Party, consisting only of three, following separately, and therefore determined to take after the largest, and our expectations were more than realised by the appearance of a tremendous Boar, who leaving the flock actually appeared as if he wished to divert our attention from his companions, which he succeeded in doing, and after a run of at least three miles we brought him to Bay, when the most experienced of the Party threw his spear with such dexterity as to disable his making further resistance. Four others, but not of so large a size, met with the same fate, many were seen afterwards which we could not follow, as both our horses and selves were completely jaded.

We returned to Breakfast much delighted with the mornings amusement. Should you think this worthy of insertion, by giving it a corner in your valuable columns you will much oblige my dear Mr. Editor.

Your obedient Servant,
A. HUNTER & SUBSCRIBER.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We perceive that Gradus and Ophelia, are by the same person, and we hope the good sense of the writer will agree with our decision; (i. e.) that they must not meet the public eye; They have been deposited as directed.

BOMBAY
CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1820.

BUY.		SELL.
PREM. RS. 5	Six per Cent. Bengal Loan 1819-20 par 108.	PREM. RS. 4

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Month sight on London, per Rupees.	2	1	
30 Days —— on Calcutta	— 110	—	100 Sicca Rs.
30 Days —— on Madras	— 106	—	100 Madras do.
8 Days —— on Surat	— 99	—	100 Surat do.
8 Days —— on Poonah	— 103½	—	100 Poonah do.
8 Days —— on Ahmedabad,	110½	—	100 Ahmed. do.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 14th JUNE, 1820.

The arrival rather unexpectedly of the two Indiamen and the press of additional matter in detail will prevent for some time, the publication of the debates of the last Parliament, which it was and is our wish to make as complete as possible. The new interest that a new Parliament will excite, and that new measures will render more interesting, will however we hope compensate, for the omission.

The following summary of the present state of affairs as connected, with the would be reformers, of our beloved country, is taken from the New Times of the 1st of March.

IN the contests of Britain with her foreign enemies her triumph has been splendid beyond all former example, and will be memorable to the last syllable of recorded time. All Europe, except our own favored country, has been overun by hostile armies—every Capital, except our own, has been occupied by invaders—the streets of Madrid flowed with blood—Moscow was wrapt in flames---guilty France, the scourge and terror of the Continent, herself suffered, more lamentably than ever nation did, from the alternate excesses of anarchy and despotism—murdering her children at home by unquenchable civil wars unpitying proscriptions, and driving them forth in myriads, to perish under the scorching sun of Hayti, or amid the snowy horrors of the Russian wastes. Meanwhile our arms were victorious by land and sea. On each element we could boast an unconquered and an unrivalled hero. Nelson annihilated the fleets of our enemies. Wellington pursued their armies to the gates of their own capital, and there conquered the peace of the world.

Our domestic tranquility has certainly not corresponded to our external greatness. Peace has been to us a sorer trial than war, but (under Providence) the same principles which bore us triumphantly through the one, have hitherto rescued us from the worst evils of the other. If faction, sedition, and treason have agitated the country and threatened the Constitution: if riot has assumed the aspect of rebellion, and conspiracy has been on the eve of bursting into open war, these alarming movements have only served to rally the loyal around the throne, to give energy to the the decisions of the Legislature, and to open the eyes of the moderate and rational, to the impostures, fallacies, and errors of the disaffected and disloyal.

Indeed, it has been well observed, in the Speech on proroguing Parliament, that the eyes even of the most incredulous must now be opened. We now see the atrocities to which sedition and impiety naturally lead. We now see that those who ridiculed the idea of any danger arising from inflammatory speeches and writings were either weak in judgment or wicked in intention. Is there any longer a doubt that a plot of the most horrible malignity has been formed against the lives of his Majesty's Ministers and the safety of the State? True, the persons detected in the very act of preparation for the last dreadful scene

were few in number: but we know well that they have for years been communing with thousands of others as ignorant and as wretched as themselves: we know that they have had in London their Committees of Two Hundred and Committees of Five Hundred; that they have been sending Delegates to and receiving them from the manufacturing districts, and that until some recent squabbles took place, the chain of intercourse between them and other prominent public characters was widely kept up and firmly linked together. Thus, *Thistlewood* was the bosom friend of Hunt; and Hunt himself informs us that Sir Francis Burdett was at one time an habitual inmate of Middleton Cottage. It is needless to trace these links of connexion further; but it may not be amiss to observe, that among the papers of Watson and Thistlewood, in 1817, were found various names of persons whom they appeared to have meant to set up as a Government in case of a Revolution, and among these names were Hunt, Burdett, Waithman, Thompson, &c. It would be highly unjust to infer from this that the persons thus enrolled in the lists of treason had gone all lengths with those by whom their names were inscribed; but the facts is strong to shew that they had gone *some length*; the fact is strong to shew, that among all the parties there was a certain community of sentiment; as there was undoubtedly a too frequent similarity of language.

We regret to add, that in this latter respect, still higher countenance was sometimes given to the factious and seditious. We, for our own part, have always maintained that a Constitutional Opposition to the measures of Ministers in Parliament is not only excusable but beneficial. There is no reason why an independent Senator who in his conscientious judgment dissents from any proposed measure of Government, may not be as loyal, and as steadily devoted to his King and country, as any Member of Administration. He may not indeed always possess as good grounds for forming an opinion on a particular question; or his judgment may not in particular instances be clear and correct; but so long as he keeps his mind open to conviction, so long as he is anxiously watchful to defend the Constitution no less against popular frenzy, than against the abuses of authority and power, so long his errors, if he fall into any, must be deemed venial, and his general character must be entitled to respect.

But it has been the misfortune of many Members of Opposition, that they have been hurried beyond this line; and we have even seen great talents and influence lent to the encouragement of *principles* inconsistent with the national honour and subversive of our most sacred institutions. When a common person hears a Nobleman or distinguished Commoner declaring in his place in Parliament that the people are oppressed, their right invaded, and their just complaints treated with insult and contempt, the gross falsehood and wickedness of this most false and wicked language are concealed from his mind by the authority of the speaker, and, like honest *Othello*, he is stung to madness by the artful misrepresentations of these Senatorial *Iago's*. Again, if he sees blasphemy openly rewarded by persons of rank and fortune, his religious impressions will in all probability be weakened, and his mind will be prepared to receive with readiness those calumnies which are directed alike against the Priesthood and their doctrines, against the Bible and the Church. We need not here enumerate the names of those persons who had the folly, as well as criminality, to reward Hone's blasphemies by public subscription; but it may be proper to notice the declaration of Cobbett, that the person who first urged Hone to publish those infamous compositions was Sir Francis Burdett. Hone's success tempted Carlile to go still further in impiety; and Carlile, when he was brought to trial, had as his friend, adviser, and assistant, the notorious Hunt.

Thus have we traced a connexion of principle, though in different shades and degrees, among the several ranks of those, who in their blind hostility against Government, have broken through the limits of Constitutional Opposition. Let us for a moment conceive what endless misery, what irretrivable ruin would have fallen upon our country, had not the torrent of Sedition and Impiety been stemmed by those who acted on firmer and more manly principles. We should have seen mobs of fifty or a hundred thousand men in the metropolis, and in all our great manufacturing towns renewing the disgraceful riots of 1780, on a scale infinitely more tremendous. We should have seen Christianity hooted from our Churches, and the sacred buildings themselves (which had already begun to be profaned with political squabbles) converted, as they were in France, into Temples of Liberty & Equality. We should have seen Country Gentlemen drawn "like badgers" from their retreats to be slaughtered, master manufacturers murdered at a set price per head—and all the Ministers of State at once dispatched by a wholesale scheme of assassination! Unfortunately it cannot now be said, that these alarms are wholly visionary. *Brandreath* and *Thistlewood* have expounded by their conduct whatever was doubtful in the language of Cobbett and Hunt.

But the plague is already stayed in the camp.—Every honest & industrious tradesman, every conscientious father of a family shudders at the danger to which the temporal and eternal welfare of all that are dear to him has been exposed. The trial of Carlile shewed atheism in all its malignity: the arrest of *Thistlewood* has unmasked the horrid features of Rebellion: and a salutary horror of these extreme evils, teaches us wisely to shun the gradual advances toward them. By this feeling the great mass of Electors will no doubt be actuated. They will regard as unfit for the weighty trust of Representation all those who have indiscriminately opposed the measures which for the last thirty years have preserved us from foreign and domestic perils. For a much stronger reason will they indignantly reject the avowed friends of those disorganising & impious doctrines which have led to the late horrid crimes; but they will with pleasure commit the care and protection of the state to men of distinguished loyalty, of known integrity, of independent property, of station in the country, of eminence in the commercial world, of sound talent, of sterling sense, and of good, honest, Old English principles.

Cholera.—When our last Number went to the press we understood that the disease had been on the decline, and so in fact it had, but since we are sorry to find that it has recommenced again with redoubled violence; this may be in some measure accounted for, by the drought and intense heat, of the few last days owing to the rain having kept back; we are in great hopes however that to-day or to-morrow will bring us a fall of rain, that will relieve our wants, and cause such a beneficial change in the Atmosphere, as will chace this infliction from us.

It is a singular feature in this disease that after a total absence of a day or two it returns with redoubled violence to the same spot; in the present instance however the Inhabitants of the Kamatee Village say that since the performance of certain religious ceremonies the disease has entirely left them.

Died of Cholera Morbus from 1st June to the 12th June 1820.

	Males,	Females,	Children,	Total.
1 June	0	2	1	3
2 ——	5	3	0	8
3 ——	6	3	1	10
4 ——	4	8	5	17
5 ——	4	4	1	9
6 ——	8	9	2	19
7 ——	22	21	2	45
8 ——	39	33	5	77
9 ——	33	15	8	56
10 ——	37	25	3	55
11 ——	32	22	7	61
12 ——	30	31	2	63
	220	176	37	423

The disease is most prevalent in the villages of Dungaree, Mombadavie, & Back-Bay.

Black Bull.—At the late Haverfordwest assembly, of which Lord Milford was steward, the rooms displayed sable hangings of crape, black wax lights, ornamented with cypress leaves, and three transparent urns, with the name of the lamented Princess Charlotte inscribed on them. The company was unusually unmerous, and notwithstanding the gloom of the decoration, danced gaily on the light fantastic toe !!!

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in a crowded part of the bazar within the fort, which on its first appearance threatened great havoc; on the first alarm however being given, H. M. 47th Regt. under Col. Elrington immediately repaired to the spot, & by the valuable assistance thus afforded to the Police and Engine department, its destructive effects were confined to the House in which it originated.

In pursuance of the Proclamation dated the 7th of this Month, the members of Council, the Recorder, the Clergy, the Mayor and Aldermen, and the principal officers and inhabitants of Bombay, assembled at the Government house at the hour of five yesterday evening, & shortly after accompanied the HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR to the place of arms near to the Main-guard, where the troops of the garrison were under arms. A large assemblage of Natives had collected to witness the ceremony of proclaiming the accession of His Majesty George the 4th to the Throne of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Proclamation having been read by the Town Major, a Royal Salute was fired from Hornby's battery which was followed by a feu de joie from the troops, and closed by three cheers on the part of the assembled throng. The ceremony was rendered still more imposing by the number of ladies who attended in their carriages to witness the proceedings.

Towards the close, however, of these demonstrations of loyalty and dutiful affection to His Present Majesty, a considerable degree of alarm and agitation was created by the awful explosion of a weather-chest on Hornby's battery; by which accident we are concerned to find that six European Artillery-men (their bodies mangled in the most distressing manner) and two Lascars were killed, and one Matross desperately wounded, on this unfortunate occasion, large fragments of the Gun-carriages being hurled to a distance from the spot.

Almost every house in the vicinity of the battery has suffered from the concussion, and the damage sustained in the destruction of chandeliers and of other furniture of the description has been to a great extent and value.

The names of the unfortunate Europeans who suffered by this melancholy event, are Conductor John Metcalfe, Sub-conductor Weate, Gunners Terrence Moore, James Wallace, James Sandham, and Michael Cotter. The distress occasioned by the accident is heightened by the circumstances that some of the sufferers have left widows and orphans to deplore their loss. Conductor Metcalfe has left a widow and two Children. Sub-conductor Weate a widow far advanced in pregnancy and one child, and Gunner Wallace a widow and four children. Bereft of husbands and parents on whose exertions their comforts and very subsistence depended, these afflicted beings have a claim on the liberality of this society, which we are confident will not be appealed to in vain.

Bom. Cour.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and NAVAL REPORT.

We are informed that some apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the Ahmedy Captain R. Cooper; this Ship appears to have sailed from Mangalore with a cargo of rice for one of the Gulfs, some Months ago.

Letters from the Cape of Good-Hope, announce the arrival of the Thames (Free Trader) Liston from this port; on the 15th; of the Swallow Nicholson on the 25th March, and of the Barossa on the 1st of April all well.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 7, The Honorable Company, Ship Marquis of Huntly, D. McLeod, from London, 5th March.

Do. H. C. Ship Dunira, M. Hamilton from London, 6th March.

Do. Ship John Bannerman, Hugh Hunter from Calcutta, 4th April.

PASSENGERS.

By Marquis of Huntly.—Col. and Mrs. Dyson B. E. Major and Mrs. Cooper, B. E, Major and Mrs. James, 67th Regt. Miss Adelaide Maitland, and Miss E. Gwinett, Lieut. Kennedy, Ensigns Sweedland, and Langworth, H. M 67th Regt. Mr. Arbuthnot writer Messrs Cooke Dardes, Hobson, Hall, Hockin, and Drake, Cadets, and Mr. Graham Stuart, Asis Surgeon.

PASSENGERS.

By Dunira. Gen. Lawrence, B. E. Doctor Baird, B. E. Captain Burrowes, Lieut Blacker H. M. 65 Regt. J. Wathen, Esq. B. C. S. Messrs. Jackson, Elphinstone and Blane, writers, Mr. Downie,, Assistant Surgeon, Messrs. Fortune, Burnet, Conyngham, Poole, Barlow, Whitaker, Probyn, Winter, Bayley, Pelham, Ennis, Campbell, and Hill, Cadets. W. R. Hayman, Volunteer, B, Marine, 35 Marine Bays.

PASSENGERS.

Per Bannerman.—Mr. M. W. Smith, Attorney at Law.

DEPARTURES.—8, Ship Eliza, B. S. Woodhead, to Calcutta.

9th H. C. Ship Warren Hastings Thos. Larkins, to Penang & China.

Do. Ship Carron, Andrew Crawford, to Mocha.

Do. 12, H. C. Cruizer Teignmouth Captain Philip Maughan, to Persian Gulf.

13th Portuguese Ship Triunfo Americano, to Macao.

Ditto Grab Ship Fatteh el Vadood, William Richardson, to Malacca.

PASSENGERS.

Per Eliza, Mr. & Mrs. Hill.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Royal Charlotte, for Pinang & China.

Siam.—Ship Navikhan Samoot, for Siam.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Cruizers.

Margaret and Frances, Sylph, Prince of Wales, Ternate, Thetis.

H. C. Ship.

Dunira, Marquis of Huntly.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Ahmedy, Lowjee, Ann, Lovely Tish, Myra, Royal Charlotte, Francis Warden, Elizabeth, Upton Castle, Glorioso, Faz el Kerim, Angelica, Cornwallis, Charlotte, Bannerman.

FREE TRADERS.

Blenden Hall, William Neilson.

CEYLON AND MALABAR.

Cochin, Fox.

PORTUGUEZE.

Caroline,

ARABS.

Howlee Luxmee, Larkasor.

SIAMESE.

Navikhan Samoot,

CALCUTT.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

MAY.—14. Ship Thetis, D. Nicholl, from Liverpool 21st Dec.

Do. Ship John Bull, Wm. Corbett, from ditto ditto.

Do. 16. Ship Perseverance, Mousey, from ditto 12th Jan.

Do. Ship Neptune, G. Vint, from Madras, 7th May.

Do. 17. Ship Hindostan, W. Williamson, from London 24th Dec.

Do. Ship Dorah, J. Aken, from Mauritius 14th April.

Do. 18. Ship Samarang, Thos. McCarthy, from Bombay 6th April and Madras, 7th May.

Do. Ship Norfolk, T. Lutey, from London, and Cape of Good Hope 14th Nov. and Madras 8th May.

Do. H. C. Ship Castle Huntly, Captain H. A. Drummond, from England 15th Jan.

OFF CALCUTTA.

Do. 14. The Essex.
Do. 17. Perseverance.
Do. The Neptune,
Do. 18. The Hindostan.
Do. 20. The Dorah.

PASSENGERS.

Per Perseverance.—Mrs. Hannah Sage, Miss Mary Dagger, and Lieut. Wm. Sage.

Per Neptune from Bencoolen.—Mr. Lambie, Mariner, Edward Eales, Esq. Miss Eales and three Servants.

Per Dorah.—Mr. P. Crichton, 2d officer and thirty-five Lascars of the late Ship Friendship, Mr. Kleruff, Merchant, and Messrs. Delphinon, Cambernon and Saupin.

Per Norfolk for Calcutta.—Mrs. Lewis and three Children, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. T Hewett, Richard Lewis, Esq. H. C. Advocate. Rev. H. Cox, Messrs. Fleming, Dalby, and White, Cadets, left at Madras Mr. Ebart, Cadet.

For Madras.—Mrs. Langley, Messrs. Langley, Charwell, Heating, F. Baird, and Carter Cadets.

Per Samarang from Bombay.—Mr. J. Bateman, Free Mariner.

Per H. C. Ship Castle Huntly.—Mrs. Waters, Mrs. Hales, Capt. Waters, Messrs. Sutherland, Campbell, Hay, Carey, Thomson, Manning, Oldfield, Cork and Sanders, Cadets, Mr. Forsyth, Asst. Surgeon, Mr. Gowan, Volunteer, for the Pilot Service.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

MAY.—19. Dutch Ship Baroness Van de Capellen, F. F Cambernon, for Batavia.

Do. 20. Ship Pilot, S. Owen, for London.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

The [illegible] Malowe.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship Agincourt, J. Freeman for Malta in 2 or 3 days.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 20th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain,—The Sullimany, Exmouth, James Scott, Norfolk and Samarang.

Passed down.—John Tobin, Henry Porcher, and Stanmore.

KEDGEREE.

Remain,—The Caledonia and Pallas, outward bound. Passed down,—The Bussorah Merchant, Premeiro Rey do Reino Unido, (P.) and Travancore.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals in Europe.

Jan. 23 Off Penzance, Mary, Kneale, from Bengal

25 Gravesend, Mary, Scott, from Bengal and Madras.

27 Deal, 28 off Margate, 31 Gravesend, Caledonia, Roberts, from Bengal and the Cape of Good Hope.

29 Deal, 31 Gravesend, Lang, Clark, from Bengal 5 Oct.

30 Liverpool, Calcutta, Stroyan, from Bengal and the Cape of Good Hope.

—Deal, Feb. 2 Gravesend, Amity, Gray, from Java and St. Helena.

31 Cowes, Hamilton, Greenough, from Java.

— Liverpool, Loyalty, Hearn, from Bombay.

—Clyde, Greenock, McLarty, from Bengal.

—Clyde, Monarch Campbell, from Bencal 13 Sept

Feb. 1 Deal, 7 Gravesend, Unity, Wrentmore, from Batavia.

2 Gravesend, Lord Melville, Hope, from Bengal.

—Gravesend, Lord Collingwood, Perkin, from Bengal.

3 Off Portsmouth, 7 Hull, Ellergil, Potton, from Bengal 3 Oct. and St. Helena 13 Dec.

—Liverpool, Margaret Ann, Philips, from Bengal.

4 Falmouth, Bocca Tigris, Comerford, from China.

12 Deal, 16 Gravesend, Catherine, Knox, from Madras 10 Oct. the Cape 3 Nov. and St. Helena 6 Dec.

13 Deal, 16 Gravesend, Isabella, Wallis, from Bengal 18 Aug. Mauritius 9 Nov. and the Cape 4 Dec.

19 Off Penzance, Lord Wellington, Harris, from Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

ON THE 1ST OF MARCH.

Ships Names.	*Tons*	*Captains.*	*Where to*
Buckinghamshire,	1360	Adams	Isle of France &
Princess Amelia,	1200	Turner	China. [China
Orwell - - -	1330	Sanders	Ditto.
Scaleby Castle -	1242	Sotheby	Ditto.
March. of Ely -	952	Kay	Ditto.
General Hewitt -	894	Pearson	Ditto.
Lady Campbell -	984	Marquis	Ditto.
Charles Mills -	600	Jackson	Madras & Bengal
David Scott - -	800		Ditto.
Lady Banks - -	500	Cappin	Ditto.
Windsor Castle -	600	Lee	Ditto.
Heroine - - -	600	Garrick	Ditto.
Hope - - - -	450	Flint	Ditto.
Triumph - - -	305	Street	Isle of F. Madras
Hyperion - -	450	Norfor	Bway. [Bengal
Lady Harington	450	Living	Ditto.
Phœnix - - -	589	Weynton	Ditto.
Thomas Durham	150	Guissell	Cape of G. Hope

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General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

Births.

At Seroor, on Monday the 29th May, the Lady of Lieut. J. Sandwith of the 2d Bat. 1st Regt. or Grenadiers, of a son.

At Fort Victoria, on the 5th instant, the Lady of John Hinde Pelly Esq of a son.

At Poonah, on the 5th Inst. the Lady of Lieut. Blight, Bombay Engineers, of a daughter.

At Colaba, on the 6th instant, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel O'Donoghue of H. M. 47th Regt. of a son.

On the 12th Instant the Wife of Mr. James Diggons, Master of the Cagrioon Band, of a Son.

Marriages.

At Kaira, on the 5th May, by the Revd. S. Payne, G. W. Anderson, Esq. of the H. C. C. Service, to Miss Vibart.

Deaths.

In Camp Sholapoor, after a few hours illness of the Cholera, on the 20th April last, Lieut. Twigg, sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

At Kaira, on the morning of the 30th of May, Charles Hastings McNiell, youngest son of Capt. M. McNiell H. M. 17th Dragoons.

At Seroor, on the 31 instant. after 4 hours illness of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. Conductor Holbrook of the Commissariate, aged 39 years, leaving a disconsolate Widow and 2 Orphan Children to bewail their irreparable loss. He served in H. M. 65th Regt 21 years, the greater part of which period he was Quarter Master Serjeant of the Regiment and had by honorable Zeal in every becoming duty gained for himself, with all ranks, a particularly, high Character, his right to which has subsequently been confirmed by his meritorious Services in the Commissariate.

His funeral was most respectably attended, and the Band of the Coryguum Battalion added to its Solemnity.

CALCUTTA.

Marriages.

At Shahabad, on Saturday, the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. Father Julius Cæsar, M. A. Vicar of the Roman Catholic Church at Patna, Mr. James Edward King, youngest son of the late Alexander King, Esq. of Chunar, to Matilda Peregrena, the only daughter of Mr. Fernando Leal Da Cruz, of the Board of Commissioners Office.

Births.

At Cawnpore, on the 31 instant, the Lady of Richard Foley, Esq. of Son.

On the 9th instant, the Lady of C. W. Steer, Esq. of a Son.

On the 10th instant, at the house of Major Faithful, the Lady of Captain F. Grant, 21 Batt. 19th Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Fort William, on the 14th instant, the Lady of Major Beck, of a Son.

On the 21st instant, the Lady of R. Hunter, Esq of the Civil Service, of a Son.

Death.

On Friday, the 11th instant, of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. Drake, late Chief Officer of the *Palmers*

EUROPE.

Births.

Feb 16. 1820. At Boulogne-sur-mer, the lady of Sir Thos. Strange, late chief justice of Madras, of a daughter.

19. At the Principal's Lodge, East-India College, Herts, the lady of the Rev Dr. Batten, of a son.

On the 1st inst. the Lady of John Newman, Esq. of the Bridge-House, Southwark, of a son.

At Clifton, on Saturday, the 26th ult., the Lady of Captain Elton, R. N., of a daughter.

On the 24th ult. the Lady of Captain James Sutt, R. N., of Tibberson Court. Gloucestershire, of a son and heir.

At Reading, Berks, on the 28th ult. the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Wemyss, of a son and heir.

Marriages.

Jan. 20, 1820. At St. Sidwell's Capt. Sir Edwyn, F. Stanhope Bart: R. N. of Stanwell, Middlesex, to Mary, eldest daughter of Major Dowell, late of the commissariat department, Hon. East-India Company's Bengal estab.

25. At Bellevue, parish of Keir, Capt. G. A. Veitch, Hon. East-India Company's service, to Helen, youngest daughter of the late G. Haggan, Esq. of Waterside.

Feb. 12. At St. George's Hanover Square, by the Rev. J. Greville, A. M. Thos. Flower, Esq. of the Hon. East-India Company's civil service, Bombay establishment, to Miss Elliott, of Mill Hill, West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

17. At St. George's Hanover Square, by the Rev. Wm Wheler, James Molony, jun. Esq. of Killannon, in the country of Clare, and one of the committee of Supercargoes in Canton, to Harriet, third daughter of Wm. Harding, Esq. of Baraset, in the county of Warwick.

17. G. J. Parry, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Mary the eldest daughter of Lt. col. W. Brooks, of the Hon. Company's service.

Deaths.

Jan. 18 In Dublin, Col. Stewart.

21. At Mayhall, Sir Eneas Mackintosh of Mackintosh. Bart. Capt. of Clanchattan.

Lately, At Thornbury, in Gloucestershire, O. Anbury, Esq. father of Lieut. col. Aubury, C. B. of the Bengal engineers.

On the 14th January last, on the Adelphi Estate, in the of Island St. Vincent, of a malignant fever, Robert Porter, Esq.

On the 23th ult. at Daventry, in the 47th year of his age, Col. David Ruttray, late Lieut. Colonel of the 63d Regiment.

On Sunday last, in Lower Brook-street, the Rev. John Toke, Vicar of Beaksbourne and Rector of Littlebourne, in the county of Kent.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Saturday; May 20, 1820.

BUY.		SELL.
2 2 0	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation (PREMIUM.)	1 12

We published the following extract of a letter from Batavia, dated the 7th of March, which contains some details of the preparations making for another attack on Palembang:—

"Government are making preparations for another attack on Palembang, and the expedition is expected to leave this by the 1st May, and to consist of about 4000 men, the principal part Europeans, and care is taken to have them under good discipline by daily exercising them. His Majesty's ship Nassau is now at Samarang, cutting down and strengthening for a floating battery. Another Admiral is daily expected out to command by sea. General Decok, our present commander in chief, will command in person, and with him the principal officers on the Island;—and I am confident that if they do not succeed this time, most of the officers will perish in the attempt. The French officer that went over to the Palembang people, has done every thing in his power to put the place in the best state of defence. We have had an arrival here from Banca and Minto 1st March. The Ship Rosalin, Capt. Brizlie, with dispatches for Government, and conveying to them the unpleasant news, that the Palembang people had received 400 piculs of gunpowder from some of the English agents, in the face of our blockading Squadron; and that a body of Malays from Palembang had landed in Banca and joined the Malays, there, and that they had been so far successful as to take possession of all the South end of Banca, and driving the forces there in upon our principal settlements. We hope this will be for a very short period of time, as the Rosalin will leave this as soon as troops can be embarked for Minto. It appears it is their intention to drive us out of Banca, and by the Rosalin's accounts, they bid fair for it, if troops do not arrive quickly.

It is unfortunate at this time that our Government has not the means of raising supplies, but by selling off their Coffee, &c. which is the reason of such frequent sales; the most of it is purchased up for the Europe market. The *Frolick* will leave this for Calcutta with about 700 peculs of Tin and Spices. The *Neptune*, now loading, will take away 5000 peculs of Copper., Tin and Spices. Another sale is advertised for the 14th, of greater extent than any we have hitherto seen. Trade is dull here: the only article that fetches anything of a price is Opium, which has been as high as 1600 dollars and you can now realize 1500 dollars each. Americans, only one Brig here, and six Bengal Ships"

Prices of Sales of the 22d February, 1820.

	Drs.	Cty
Coffee,	18	96
Cloves,	70	0
Tin,	14	50
Mace,	110	0
Nutmegs,	72	0
Japan, Copper,	32	0
Camphor,	30	0

MAY 22.

Charles Milner Ricketts, Esq. late Member at this Presidency is stated to have been elected a Member of Parliament for the borough of Dartmouth, on Tuesday the 4th of January, without opposition. The reports of the appointment of this Gentleman to the Government of the Isle of France, and his being honored with a Baronetcy, at one time current here, were therefore premature.

The manufacturers of Manchester, were said to be set in motion, by the favorable operation of a new Commercial Tariff on British Goods In Russia, which must be highly gratifying to men of all parties.

The following are particulars of a sale of 1,300,000 maunds of Salt, belonging to the Honorable Company, held at the Exchange Rooms, on the 11th and 12th instant:—

	Maunds.	Average.		
Hedgellee,	270,000	331	1	7
Tumlook,	250,000	341	11	7
24-Pergunnah, Eastern Division,	100,000	337	2	3
24-Pergunnah, Western Division,	115,000	334	3	2
Bullooah,	150,000	307	5	3
Chittagong,	40,000	327	4	5
Cuttack,	100,000	367	0	2
Madras Permit Salt,	175,000	294	1	10

per 100 mds.

Port Louis. Feb 26, 1820.—At length a Vessel has arrived from Bourbon, by which the Journals of the Island to the 9th instant, have come to hand. A few private letters have also been received, and from these sources we deeply regret to learn the confirmation of the afflicting intelligence that, notwithstanding all the precautions and the vigilance of Government to prevent its introduction into Bourbon, and the penalty of death denounced against any person found clandestinely landing on its shores from this Island, the disease which lately made such dreadful ravages amongst us, and covered so many families with mourning, has found its way there.

On the first symptom of the disease at St. Denis, a great number of the Inhabitants, with their Families, fled into the Country; and it appears that the Governor was under the necessity of reminding the Officers of Government, that a desertion of their posts would subject them to the loss of their situation and render them incapable of serving the Government. Cordons of Troops were also posted to prevent all communication with St. Denis, the focus of the malady, and a Lazaretto was established for the reception of such as might be attacked with it. Cordons of Troops had also been established at St. Suzanne, St. Andre and St. Benoit, but in the consternation which seized the Inhabitants of those quarters of the Island, they dispersed the posts, to seek their safety by flying into the interior. Some idea of the dread of the Inhabitants of Bourbon of this fatal disorder may be conceived from the Order of the Day published in the first column of the Gazette of that Island under date the 27th January.

Mot d'ordre pour toute la Colonie.

MAURICE ET MADAGASCAR.

Mot de Ralie ment.

SURVEILLANCE ou LA MORT.

It is however, consolatory to know, that the disease had not manifested itself with the intensity it displayed here. The wise and vigorous measures of the governor, Baron de Mylius, had considerably allayed the general consternation, and the disease had rather abated than increased when the Sylph left the Island in the 15th instant.

The introduction of the malady into the Island of Bourbon is attributed to some communication having taken place between a boat from the shore and the Pic Vert which arrived off that Island from this Port, on the 7th. January last; but whatever may be the cause, we sincerely deplore this awful visitation and sympathise with the inhabitants of our sister Island under this calamity, from which we are scarcely delivered.

The Ship *Perseverance*, J. Mounsey, from Liverpool the 12th January and Madeira the 3rd February, anchored off Calcutta yesterday forenoon.

The Ship *Neptune*, G. Vint, has also arrived from Madras which she left on the 7th of May.

The American Ship *Marcellus*, from Boston, entered the river a few days ago, but was unfortunately driven on the beach at Saugor, where she now lies a wreck. Her cargo has been landed there.

PASSENGERS.

Per Perseverance.

Mrs. Hannah Sage,
Miss Mary Dagger,
Lieutenant Wm. Sage.

Per Neptune, from Bencoolen.

Mr. Lambie, Mariner,
Edward Eales, Esq.
Miss Eales and three Servants.

By the arrivals of yesterday we have received additional statements, which tend to exhibit the great severity of the gales experienced in the Bay and to the Southward, between the 4th and 11th of the present month. Having commenced to the Southward of the Line they had not reached the latitude of Madras with any degree of violence until the 8th instant, when they were experienced there blowing with the greatest fury. The *Neptune* encountered the severest weather on the 8th, 9th and 10th, and has came into the river dismasted, with her counter also stove in. On the 11th she saw a ship's long boat, and afterwards two ships in distress, one, with only the bowsprit standing, and the other having only the fore and main masts standing and the main yard across. The gale was from N. W.

Yesterday the new Ship *Nerbudda*, of nearly 600 tons burden, and the new Brig *Triton*, of 187 tons, were sold at the Exchange-Rooms by public auction. The *Nerbudda* was purchased by Captain James Nicol for Sa. Rs. 73,000, and the *Triton* was knocked down to Captain Templeton for Sa. Rs. 25,000. These are rather disagreeable instances of the depreciated value of the best new ships, in consequence of the general stagnation of commerce.

MAY 20.

The Norfolk arrived at Madras on the 2d instant, and on the 8th, experienced a severe gale of wind, and was obliged to cut from her anchors and put to sea, leaving the Captain and Passengers on shore. The Norfolk lost her bowsprit, and the whole of her masts, with the exception of her fore and main lower masts.

The Samarang also suffered in the gale, and lost her main and mizen masts, rudder, and all her anchors.

Extract of a Letter, dated on board the Bristol, Captain Buckham, 19th February 1820, *in* 1. 30 *N. and* 22*d W.*

We are now in 1. 30 N. and 22d W. from the Cape, sailed with us the Globe, and Albinia, from Bombay, with Sir Evan Nepean on board, the Bengal Merchant, and Prince Regent, and a Danish ship.

We had the good fortune to pass St. Helena, the 1st. The Bengal, from Calcutta, sailed from St. Helena five days before we passed it. She was spoken off the Cape, by the Albinia, and was in a very leaky state, pumping every two hours, and only eight hands that they could muster as strong able bodied men.

Extract from the report from the ship Dorah. Captain J. Aken, from the Isle of France, 14th April.

Cholera Morbus, at the Isle of France, which has destroyed a great number of its inhabitants.

The Dorah experienced a tremendous Hurricane, on the 8th and 9th instant, between Ceylon and Madras, wherein she lost all her sails, and the Masts were in great danger, which obliged us to bear up for this port.

Extract of a letter dated Port Louis, Mauritious, 11th April, 1820.

Early on the 10th, the Friendship was discovered to be on fire, and the fury and rapidity with which it raged, baffled all the exertions that were used to get it extinguished; and by 7 A. M. she was burnt to the waters edge. It was extremely fortunate that the morning was so fine, otherwise it might have so happened, that not only all the vessels in the harbour, but the town itself might have been visited with another calamity, similar to that which occurred in 1816. It is said that no cargo was on board. It is expected that Captain Black, his Officers and Crew, will go passengers in the Dorah.

There has not been a case of Cholera at the Hospital for a month past.

Admiral Lambert had been presented at Court, on his appointment as Commander in Chief at the Cape Station.

A boat belonging to the Ship *Bulmer* bound to Madras, in going off to the Ship from Plymouth, upset, and the Chief Mate, a gentleman (passenger) going to India to take command of a country ship, and all the boat's crew were drowned.

At the East India House, a quarterly dividend of 5½ per cent was paid at the end of December, and a pension of £1,500 a year voted to Sir George Barlow, with very little opposition.

Lord Combermere, the Commander in Chief in the West Indies, will come out as Governor of Ceylon, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Oswald is to succeed Gen. Maitland in the Ionian Islands.

Admiral Sir Thomas Freemantle, Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, died at Malta after a few hours illness only, of inflamation in the bowels.

MAY 19.

BENGAL WIDOW'S FUND.

We feel great satisfaction and pleasure in submitting to the Public, the liberal Donations to that laudable and useful Institution—the Bengal Mariner's and General Widow's Fund, which having nearly obtained the estimated amount will commence its operations on the 1st day of July next.—*Ind. Gaz.*

John Palmer, Esq. Sa. Rs.	1000
Geo. Cruttenden, Esq.	1000
C. T. Metcalfe, Esq.	500
Jas. Mackillop, Esq.	500
Pat. Maitland, Esq.	500
Dav. Clark, Esq.	500
Jas. Young, Esq.	500
Edw. Brightman, Esq.	500
Pat. Clarke, Esq.	400
P. Reirson, Esq.	300
D. McIntyre, Esq.	300
Capt. P. Mearing,	250
John Melville, Esq.	200
Capt. G. Nichols,	200
John Hunter, Esq.	200
H. Mathew, Esq.	200
M. Lauralitta,	200
Capt. Benj. Fergueson,	200
Ramaduloll Day,	200
Ramlochun Ghose,	200
Mr. Thos. Skallan,	100
Mr. C. M. F. Crisp,	100
Capt. A. Pelly,	100
Capt. D. Kidd,	100
Mr. Geo. Watson,	100
Hurry Mohun Tagore,	100
N. Alexander, Esq.	50
W. P. R. Sheddon, Esq.	50
E. A. Newton, Esq.	50
Capt. Collingwood,	50
Capt. Wm. Dolge,	50
T. Bently, Esq.	50
Mr. R. Hastie,	50
Mr. R. Ronald.	50
Mr. G. Dickson	50
Capt. Alexander Brown,	50
Capt. R. Humphreys,	50
John Bagshaw, Esq.	50
Capt. W. P. Fulcher,	50
Mr. Chas. Striper,	32
Gobinchund Dhur,	30
J. S. Buckingham,	59

English Extracts.

LONDON.—MARCH 1.

City of Carlisle.—Mr. Curwen, its old Member, has addressed a letter to the freemen, offering his services to again represent that ancient City.

(Continued after the Poetry.)

Poetry.

ON THE DEATH OF HIS LATE MAJESTY,

THE death-bell toll'd at midnight, and that bell
Sent sorrow upon England swift and deep;
For on her heart had smote the heavy knell.
And England's tears were those that children weep
In honour o'er a Father's final sleep.
But to her spirit solemn memories cling,
For round the bier transcendant visions sweep;
Swelling with patriot pride the heart they wring;
That midnight death-bell toll'd the parting of her King.

That hour the mortal from his pain had flown
To put on immortality,—the shroud
Now wrapt the stately form that fill'd a throne—
Time's chilling hand had press'd it; and a cloud
Of anguish on the noble mind had bow'd.
He waited for his summons; but the Land
Still to his Throne the heart's old homage vow'd,
Loved with instinctive love the old command,
Honour'd the head uncrown'd, and pale unsceptred hand.

His morning rose in bright tranquillity,
And England gloried in the glorious beam;
But storms soon came, and Earth was like a sea
Uptorn by battling winds; War's bloody gleam
Shoots o'er it fiercer than the lightning stream,
Earth's thrones in that wild tumult rush and reel
Like mighty vessels, that through every seam
Let death within, while more than thunder-peal
Or whirlwind, roar'd around each sweeping, shatter'd keel.

But England's ship, though many a sail and shrowd
Were from her torn, still proudly stemm'd the tide;
Her banner, towering o'er the wave of blood,
The thunders answer'd from her brazen side,
Till round the noble ship the tempest died,
And round the shore did Earth's rejoicings ring.
But HE has past away, her Regal guide
Through that wild, glorious day of suffering.
And England by his grave now weeps her Father, and her KING.

(Continued from the third Page.)

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

BY THE KING.
A PROCLAMATION,
FOR DISSOLVING THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT, AND DECLARING THE CALLING OF ANOTHER.

GEORGE, R.

Whereas we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to dissolve this present Parliament, which stands prorogued to Monday, the 13th day of March next: we do for that end publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, & the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs, of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Monday, the 13th day of March next. And we being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving subjects our Royal will and pleasure to call a new Parliament; and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our Privy Council, we have given order, that our Chancellor of that part of our United Kingdom called Great Britain, and our Chancellor of Ireland, do respectively, upon notice thereof, forthwith issue our Writs in due form, and according to law, for calling a new Parliament. And we do hereby also, by this our Royal Proclamation under our Great Seal of our United Kingdom, require Writs forthwith to be issued accordingly by our said Chancellors respectively, for causing the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, who are to serve in the said Parliament, to be duly returned to, and give their attendance in, our said Parliament, which Writs are to be returnable on Friday, the 21st day of April next.

Given at our Court at Carlton House, this 29th day of February, 1820 in the first year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BY THE KING.
A PROCLAMATION
IN ORDER TO THE ELECTING AND SUMMONING THE SIXTEEN PEERS OF SCOTLAND.

GEORGE, R.

Whereas we have, in our Council, thought fit to declare our pleasure for summoning and holding a Parliament of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on Friday, the 21st day of April next ensuing the date hereof: in order therefore to the electing and summoning the sixteen Peers of Scotland, who are to sit in the House of Peers in the said Parliament; we do by the advice of our Privy Council, issue forth this our Royal Proclamation, strictly charging and commanding all the Peers of Scotland to assemble and meet at Holy roodHouse, in Edinburgh, on Tuesday, the 11th day of April next ensuing, between the hours of twelve and two in the afternoon, to nominate and choose the Sixteen Peers to sit and vote in the House of Peers, in the said ensuing Parliament, by open election and plurality of voices of the Peers that shall be then present, and of the proxies of such as shall be absent (such proxies being Peers, and producing a mandate in writing, duly signedbefore witnesses, and both the constituent and proxy being qualified according to law). And the Lord Clerk Register or such two of the principal clerks of the Session as shall be appointed by him to officiate in his name, are hereby respectively required to attend such meeting, and to administer the oaths required by law to be taken there by the said Peers, and to take their votes; and immediately after such election made, and duly examined, to certify the names of the Sixteen Peers so elected, and sign and attest the same, in the presence of the said Peers the electors; and return such certificate into our High Court of Chancery of Great Britain. And we do, by this our Proclamation, strictly command and require the Provost of Edinburgh, and all other the Magistrates of the said city, to take especial care to preserve the peace thereof, during the time of the said election and to prevent all manner of riots, tumults, disorders and violence whatsoever. And we strictly charge and command, that this our Royal Proclamation be duly published at the Market Cross at Edinburgh, and in all the County Towns of Scotland, 25 days at least before the time hereby appointed for the meeting of the said Peers to proceed to to such election.

Witness ourself at Westminster, the 29th day of February, 1820, and in the first year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON GAZETTE, *Saturday, February 12, 1820.*

At the Court at Carlton House, 12th February, 1820.

Present, The King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Archbishop of Canterbury; Lord Chancellor, Lord President; Lord Privy Seal; Duke of Wellington; Lord Steward; Marquis of Winchester; Earl Bathurst, Earl of Liverpool, Earl of Mulgrave; Viscount Castlereagh, Viscount Melville, Viscount Sidmouth; Lord Charles Bentinck; Mr. Wellesley Pole, Mr. Canning Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Bathurst, and Mr. Robinson.

Whereas in the Act of Uniformity, which establishes the Liturgy of the church of England, provision is made for such alterations in the prayers for the Royal Family, as from time to time shall become necessary, and be directed by lawful authority; his Majesty was pleased this day, in council, to declare his royal will and pleasure, that in the prayer for the Royal Family in the Morning and Evening service, the words "Their Royal Highnesses George Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and," be omitted.

That the same omission take place in that part of the Litany or General Supplication in which the same words recur.

That in the title to the Form of Prayer to be used on the day of his Majesty's accession to the Crown, the words "Upon the twenty-fifth day of October" be struck out, and the words "Upon the twenty ninth day of January" be inserted.

That in the Prayer found in this Service for the King and Royal Family, the words "Their Royal Highnesses "George Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and," be omitted.

And His Majesty doth strictly charge and command, That no edition of the Common Prayer be from henceforth printed, but with this amendment; and and that in the mean time, till copies of such edition may be had, all persons, Vicars and Curates, within this Realm, do (for preventing of mistakes) with the pen, correct and amend all such prayers in their Church Books, according to the afore-going direction; and for the better notice hereof, That this Order be forthwith printed and published, and sent to the several parishes, and that the Right Reverend the Bishops do take care that obedience be paid to the same accordingly.

JAS. BULLER.

(The Observer,—February 13.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

In looking to the present state of our commercial intercourse with the East Indies, it is natural to form conjectures as to the probable articles of which the return cargoes of the shipping expected home from India will consist, since the failure of the Cotton Crop, and the disproportion between the prices in Europe and the East Indies, preclude the possibility of the usual tonnage being taken up with that article. Of Indigo, it is clear, that the importation cannot exceed the amount of the ensuing crop, none of the old crop being left in the Market. Rice at its present price, will not bear the charge, nor is it an article of sufficient value to form any considerable part of investments from India. Sugar and Pepper, appear therefore most likely to supplant Cotton for a time, and under this circumstance it may be useful to know what are the opinions of parties most conversant with the Eastern Trade, with respect to them. The following is collected from the best authorities on that head:

Sugar has been an article of Trade in India from time immemorial; there is scarcely a district in Bengal where the cane does not flourish, it thrives best in Benares, Bahar, Rungpoore, Burdwan, Beerbhom, and Midnapore. It is successfully cultivated in all, and there seems to be no other bounds to the possible production of Sugar in Bengal, than the limits of the demand, and the facility with which any extraordinary quantity can be procured arises from its being an article of consumption by every inhabitant of Bengal and the neighbouring province, and it is to be met with in every Bazaar in all the stages of its manufacture, added to which the low priee at which it can be procured cannot fail of producing an increase of importation. Raw Sugar prepared in a mode analagous to the process of making Muscovado costs not more than five shillings per cwt. in India, an equal quantity of Muscovado Sugar might be made at little more than this cost; whereas in the British West Indies it cannot be afforded for less than twenty shillings per cwt., and it is probable that this article will form a great proportion of the imports from the East Indies for some time. The following is an account of the Sugar imported by the East India Company during the undermentioned years, by which it appears that the supplies were not regulated by any other criterion than the quantity of spare tonnage they may have had at their disposal in each year.

Cwt.		Cwt.	
1803	27,608	1808	48,499
1804	78,619	1809	33,617
1805	102,732	1810	43,236
1806	67,455	1811	2,336
1807	105,755		

And the quantity imported since the opening of the trade, sufficiently proves that the Indian markets are constantly amply supplied with Sugar.

In Java also we find, from Sir T. S. Raffles' account, that the quantity of Sugar seems to depend almost entirely upon the demand, and is likely, at all times, to equal it, no other countries affording equal advantages for its cultivation. The quantity produced in 1815 was not less than 20,000 peculs. The manufacturers can afford to sell the Sugar at Batavia at from 20s. to 30s. per pecul; the first sort may be bought in the market, for exportation at about 25s. per cwt. The quality of this Sugar is altogether different from the Sugar in Bengal, and is said to be equal to that of Jamaica, being manufactured, in a great measure, accordtng to the same process. By official statements it appears, that the Sugar manufactured in Java was, in 1799, about 30,000 peculs; in the next year 106,000; in 1801 a somewhat greater quantity; and in 1808, 95,000.

Pepper is the next article of which the supplies from the East Indies are likely to be abundant; but as the consumption cannot be much extended, and as the Americans seem to have engrossed a great proportion of the Mediterranean trade, it is not probable that the vessels coming home from India will bring very large supplies of that article. From the following statements it appears that the home consumption of Pepper has not increased in proportion to other articles.

The following, are the quantities of Pepper imported and sold at the East India Sale; likewise the quantities exported and retained for home consumption from 1770 to 1800:—

	Imports.	Exports	Home cons.
1770 to 1779	25,533,798lb.	18,601,648lb	4,937 150l.
1780—1789	22,688,222	17,579,468	5,101,754
1790—1799	39,408,337	32,721,024	6,682,953

The following is a statement of the quantities of Pepper imported in the years 1803, to 1809 inclusive, and the quantities entered for home consumption:—

Year.	*Imports.*	*Home cons.*
1803	6,660,923lb.	736,391lb.
1804	4,600,897	776,216
1805	3,419,966	673,497
1806	1,267,117	803,232
1807	2,494,798lb.	805,942lb.
1808	1,382,653	878,650
1809	1,268,469	881,169

This statement includes White and Black Pepper; the average quantity of the former is about 80,000lb. per annum.

The official value of the Pepper imported into the British settlements in 1805, was,

At Bengal	11,035,111 S. R.
Fort St. George	419,829
Bombay & Surat	303,710

SPAIN.

In some accounts direct from Spain the Insurgents are estimated to amount to nearly 16,000 men, besides which they are described as possessing four ships of war, and fourteen gun-boats. Letters from Algesiras state, that an insurrection had broken out in Almeria, on the east of the province of Grenada. Besides proclamations and addresses, the Insurgents have published at San Fernando a News paper, which is entitled the *Patriotic Gazette of the National Army*. The first number appeared on the 25th, and is filled with two long articles, one of them "on the legitimacy of the insurrection;" the other, "a relation of the occurrence in the glorious insurrection of the National Army against tyranny. The narrative does not differ in any important particulars from the accounts which we have already given.

IRELAND.

CORK, FEB. 26.

On Thursday a meeting of the Committee of Merchants, and of the principal Exporters of Grain from this port, took place at the Committee Room of the Commercial Buildings, in consequence of a notice or invitation to that effect from the former body. John Lecky, Esq. was called to the Chair—when a desultory conversation ensued with respect to a conversation from the Chamber of Commerce in Limerick, on the subject of Grain Insurances. It appeared, as well as we could collect, that claims had been made upon the Underwriters for averages upon partial damages, sustained by grain on its transmission from Irish to English ports, which had been resisted upon several occasions, from the law not having been very clearly defined upon the subject, and, in one recent instance, two of the Judges in an English Court of Law had expressed different opinions upon a case submitted to their investigation, with respect to what constituted the actual stranding of a vessel. It was recommended, as we understand, by the Chamber of Commerce of Limerick, that an agent should be appointed in London from this port, who would be enabled to devote particular attention to this subject, which seemed to meet the general concurrence of the meeting, and accordingly Charles Herley, Esq. was unanimously selected to fill the situation.

GALWAY, FEB. 20.

RIBBAND BANDITTI.

The outrages of these nocturnal desperadoes continue with unabating fury. On Thursday night last they attacked the house of Robert Persse, Esq. of Roxborough, who, though absent from home, had been well prepared for their reception, having his house barricadoed, and all the doors and windows lined inside with plank of great thickness; but although they fired several shots at the house, Mr. Persse, jun. by returning a spirited fire, was fortunate enough to beat them off. Finding themselves disappointed, they proceeded to Castleboy, the seat of Robert Parsons Persse, Esq. and with sledges broke into his house, and robbed it of all the fire arms, which they triumphantly bore away.

But of what avail are all our statements of the shameful manner the loyal inhabitants of this county are left to be a prey to these ruffianly marraudes? When the voice of all our Magistracy legally convened—when the petitions or the remonstrances of the most enlighten-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1820.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

ed and the most wealthy of our community, can have no effect with the Government in causing them to send us a sufficient military protection, can it be expected that our feeble pen can awake them from their slumbers?—(*Galway Weekly Advertiser.*)

ENNIS, FEB. 26.

Just as we were going to press, information reach us that the Ribbandmen made their appearance in our country. Last night they visited Turloughmore, and robbed three houses of arms.

CLONMEL, FEB. 26.

About one o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday as Pierse O'Donnell, Esq. jun. of Carrick-on-Suir (late of Maginstown) was comming to Clonmel, he was accosted, while leading his horse by the Suir side, at Sir Thomas Osborne's bridge, by a man, who first asked him the hour? On Mr. O'Donnell's saying he had no watch, the fellow demanded his money, laying hold of him; Mr. O'Donnell pushed him off, when instantly two other marauders came forward, one of them armed with a pistol, seized him, and took from his pockets bank notes to the amont of 84l. 2s. 9d. with which the three fellows made off. Mr. O'Donnell immediately communicated the facts at Two mile-bridge, and many persons went in pursuit of the robbers, without success.

Committed to Clonmel Gaol, by Stephen Hastings, Esq. *Garret Grance*, charged with burglary and abduction;—by Richard Power, Esq. *Michael Scott*, charged with having in his possession a sack supposed to be stolen;—by John Willington, Esq. *Thomas Maher*, charged with the murder of James Welch in December 1813.

COBBETT'S LAST HOAX.

Several of our friends seem to have supposed that the statement in our Paper of yesterday, relative to the Ten Pound Subscription, was a pleasant fiction, in ridicule of Cobbett's repeated and shameless attempts to milk the purses of his credulous followers. To obviate this idea we shall here lay before them a faithful transcript of the Circular to which we yesterday alluded, and which is signed in Cobbett's own hand-writing.—

London, 25th February 1820.

Sir—You have already heard that I am a Candidate for the City of Coventry. There is a *subscription* on foot to defray the lawful expences; but so *short is the time* to be allowed us, that I fear that the sum necessary to carry in the out-lying voters will not be sufficient, if we rely solely upon the ordinary comings-in of the subscription. Success is *certain*, if we raise the money. We shall be, I think, about 700l. deficient, at the time when it will be wanted; and the object of this letter is to obtain *your assistance* upon this occasion. A letter in the same words as this, is this day dispatched to seventy gentlemen; and if you, together with the rest of the seventy, send us, each of you *ten pounds*, I shall to a certainty be returned a Member for Coventry. There is no doubt at all that the whole of the money will be finally collected, and therefore when that comes in from the public subscription, the ten pounds, *unless you express your wish to the contrary*, shall be returned to you.

It is, I hope, hardly necessary for me to state to you what are the uses of the power that you would thus be the cause of putting into my hands. It seems clear as day-light, that a change in the manner of conducting public affairs must take place, or that we are hastening with grand strides to a bloody revolution. And I am of opinion that my stock of knowledge, my industry, and my recent experience, if they had a sphere for their full exertion, would greatly tend to produce, without any *shock* at all, that so anxiously desired change. For the express purpose of doing my utmost to save my country, I have returned to that country. I am now bound up in politics with no man. My mind is my own. I will pursue what that mind shall dictate. My love for my country and my dread of her dangers have swallowed up all private resentments. I most anxiously desire to see the present form of Government preserved. I wish to see my country again free and prosperous; and I am convinced, that in one month I should be able to suggest the means of effecting, in a comparatively short time, her complete restoration.

Whether I shall have the power of doing this will, Sir, depend on you, and on the other gentlemen to whom this letter is addressed; and if I should not obtain that power, I shall at any rate secure the approbation of my own heart, by having thus made a tender of my services to my country, and having done all within my power to be enabled to render those services. To "dig" I am not "ashamed," and if I be doomed to see the wreck of my country, my daily bread will be sweetened by the reflection, that I have had no hand in the causing of that wreck.

I am Sir, your most obedient,
and most humble Servant,
WM. COBBETT.

P. S. If you should accede to the application, please to direct, *post-paid*, to me, at No. 269, Strand, London.—The money will be wanted by the *seventh of March*.

WM. COBBETT.

(*The New Times*.—*March* 2.

NORWICH FOX DINNER.

On Monday se'nnight being the anniversary of the late Right Honourable Charles James Fox, the Club of the county of Norfolk had their annual grand dinner, in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, in commemoration of the day. The Tickets issued on the occasion amounted to 460; and as no room in the city was capable of containing so large a number of guests, the Mayor was kind enough to offer the use of the Town Hall for their Meeting.

Immediately after the dinner was concluded, the Earl of Albemarle, who was in the Chair, gave the following toasts:

1. The King. (in solemn silence.)
2. The Prince Regent. (in silence.)
3. The constitution according to the principles asserted at the Revolution. (Long and loud applause.)

The Earl of Albemarle then rose, and, after a warm eulogy on the character and political conduct of Mr. Fox, gave the memory of Charles James Fox, which was drunk in solemn silence.

A song was then sung by Mr. John Taylor, in honour of the deceased, from which we select the following verse:—

O Sun of Britain! set too soon;
O race too quickly speeded!
How to the splendour of thy noon
Has darkness foul succeeded!

Now rule a hard and coward hand,
And terror's imps precede 'em;
Ah! how unlike that generous hand
That soothed the wrongs of Freedom!

Chorus.—Come to his tomb, but not to weep;
There Freedom's holyday we keep;
The sacred altar let it be
Round which we vow to Liberty!

The Noble Chairman proposed the health of the Duke of Sussex.

The Royal Duke's health was then drank with nine times nine.

The Duke of Sussex returned thanks in a speech in which he said, that though his Noble Friend had called him forward on a painful occasion, owing to the dubious state of health in which an illustrious relative of his own was lying he felt it his duty to come forward, because when a public man once uttered a promise it was his duty to perform it, unless prevented by an overpowering necessity. There was also another reason which induced him to attend; it was that the Duke of Kent coincided with him in political opinion, and would say, if he knew all the circumstance, "However ill I may be, do you go and meet them." (Cheers.) In doing so, he was sure that he was concurring in the wishes of his illustrious relative, and cementing that harmony which ought always to exist between the Throne and the people of England. (Cheers.)

The healths of the Duke of Norfolk, the Mayor of Norwich, the Bishop of Norwich, and Mr. Coke, were then separately drank with great applause.

Mr. Coke, in returning thanks, said, his Royal Highness had justly remarked that every public man ought to be true to his promises; but was this the case with the great rival of Mr. Fox? Did not Mr. Pitt promise them Parliamentary Reform, and use his promise as a means of acquiring place and power to defeat his professed object? Did he not promise the repeal of the Test Act? Did he not, when the union with Ireland was in agitation promise emancipation to the Catholics, as their reward for effecting it?—Did he not year after year make fine speeches in behalf of the abolition of the Slave Trade, and yet, with all the power of Government at his command, did he ever take a step to accomplish one of these objects? And yet, in the very year after his death, Mr. Fox carried the latter measure (Cheers.)—When Mr. Fox carried the abolition, only 16 Members voted against it; whereas in that very same Parliament, whilst Mr. Pitt was in power, the abolitionist's were in a considerable minority—a fact which proved at once the difference of the men, and the (what scarcely wanted proof)—the corrupt state of the House of Commons. Indeed, every man who was not paid could not help seeing how deep its corruption was. In the last short Session of Parliament more had been done by [illegible] against the liberty of the subject than had been [illegible] all the worst reigns of our worst monarchs (Loud cheering.)—The bills were bills of blood; for if acted up to, they could not fail to produce the most lamentable consequence. The job, however, was done and Mr. Chell, *the Principal Spy of Government*, who had proposed the partition of Lord Fitzwilliam's estate, in order to give them a justification of such measures, was now off, and no where to be found. The Magistrates [illegible] cashire had been active about nothing; but th[illegible] a good reason for them to be active when o[illegible] work could produce such a spanking remuneration 2,500l. a year to a clerical and stipendiary Magis[illegible] (Loud Cheering.)—Could any one, after such a [illegible] confidence, doubt of the Ministry being identified with the Magistracy on the 16th of August? He for one could not. He had said so in the House, and he said so now. (Loud applause.) He had now only to return them thanks for the honour done him, which consoled him for all the obloquy which had been attempted to be thrown upon his political conduct.—In his opposition to the American war he was called a rebel; in his opposition to the French war, a Jacobin; and now, in his opposition to the late measures, he had been styled a Radical.

The Duke of Sussex proposed as a toast, "The Independent Yeomanry of the county of Norfolk.

A number of other constitutional toasts were given, amongst which were "The Freedom of the Press" [illegible]

FUNERAL C[illegible]

Throughout the w[illegible] up to the hour of admitta[illegible] The [illegible] discovered [illegible] which the procession was to move. A brigade of [illegible]ery was marched from Woolwich on Tuesday, with 12 6-pounders, under the command of Col. Catheart. They were station[illegible] long walk, about a mile and a half from [illegible] gate in Park-street, and commenced firing fi[illegible] minute guns at sunrise yesterday. At sunrise the order was changed, and a gun was discharged every minute, until after the Royal Body was deposited in the vault. The noise of the Artillery, heard from time to time, amidst the bustle of crowds, and the incessant rattling of coaches through the streets, had a solemn and very impressive effect. In addition to the artillery, two battalion of the Foot Guards, a detachment of the first and second Life Guards amounting to 300, and eight troops of the Royal Horse Guards, Blue, were marched into town.

With the dawn of morning, yesterday, and even much earlier, every road leading to Windsor presented a scene of hurry and bustle, unprecedented we believe at any former time, since it became the residence and burial place of Kings The succession of Gentlemen's carriages, of post-chaises, gigs, and every species of vehicle, from the coach of the Peer to the most humble tax-cart, was so rapid and ceaseless, that the eye strove in vain to catch a glimpse of the persons they contained. All the streets, on each side, every stable and coach yard were filled with horses and carriages. The eagerness to witness the solemn spectacle was such, that every person seemed to travel with the rapidity of messengers, proceeding from one Court to another on the most important business. Almost every vehicle that arrived was involved in a cloud, occasioned by a steam proceeding from the horses in consequence of violent driving.

Precisely at ten o'clock, Queen Elizabeth's Gate was thrown open for the admittance of visitors. The whole of Castlestreet, leading to this gate, was completely full. All were respectably dressed, and their conduct in the highest degree decorous. No levity of remark, not a whisper unfit for the occasion. Every countenance was in mourning, and bespoke a state of feeling worthy of an English heart, naturally called forth by the death of the best and most virtuous of Sovereigns, who, for 60 years, governed, without even the imputation of crime, the greatest people upon earth. The most majestic pageant that ever passed to the Roman Capitol could not bespeak a nation's respect so highly and so emphatically, as the scene that presented itself yesterday. It was, no doubt, a scene of woe, but it was the triumph of goodness and virtue.

The gate being opened, the tide of people moved on through the upper Court-yard, not with the hurried step of idle curiosity, but the solemn and steady pace of persons performing a melancholy duty. In a short time the crowds increased to an alarming degree, and the passage not being very wide, the pressure became almost intolerable. Screams were occasionally heard from woman and children, and at length it became necessary to prevent, for a short time the further admittance of visitors. At Egerton's gate, near the staircase which conducts to St. George's Hall, there was a solid mass of people extending to a considerable distance into the upper Court-yard. As the crowd advanced from the last mentioned gate only two by two, their progress was slow. The crowd here, of course, became greater than even at Queen Elizabeth's gate, and alarm began to appears in every countenance, in consequence of the cries and screams of those suffering under excessive pressure. Many ladies fainted, and it was frightful to hear the uproar among the Police officers stationed between the two gates, crying out that no more should be admitted. We saw one boy brought away in a gentleman's arms apparently lifeless; and such was the terror excited in consequence of those circumstances, that numbers, particularly females, who came from a considerable distance to view the ceremony of lying in State, departed without gratifying their curiosity.

[illegible] the doors being opened, Colonel Cipriani, [illegible] in close attendance, and the other [illegible] concerned in the interior arrangements, [illegible] order and every thing appeared [illegible] in the former day. Pre[illegible], before the admittance [illegible] party of the particular [illegible] friends [illegible] beheld were allowed to visit the apartme[illegible] see the body lying in State. In the course of the day the Coldstream Guards and all the military in Windsor marched in order though the rooms, wearing only their side arms. Colonel Dance was Silver stick in waiting.

On Monday evening his Royal Highness the Duke of York arrived in Windsor. By his direction some additional lights were hung in the Royal Chapel, and three chandeliers, more than usual, suspended from the ceiling over the choir.

Divine service was performed yesterday in the parish Church of Windsor, and a sermon appropriate to the melancholy occasion preached by the Rev. Mr. Graham. The Corporation of the town attended in their dress of ceremony. The congregation, which was numerous and respectable, appeared deeply moved by all the allusions the preacher made to the life and virtues of our lamented Sovereign. Every heart responded, in sighs, to the pathetic and eloquent panegyric of the Reverend Gentleman. The great Castle bell, and those of Eton and Windsor tolling at the same time, produced on the mind a religious and mournful impression, such as makes the pious more godly, and is often the commencement of virtue in the impious. The pulpit and organ were covered with deep mourning.

During the whole of yesterday a number of workmen were employed in the Royal Chapel making the necessary preparations. A platform, the same as that raised on the occasion of the Queen's funeral, was thrown up along the whole length of the nave of the Royal Chapel, and covered with black cloth. In the Choir a splendid canopy was erected over the spot where the body was let down. It was simple and beautiful in construction The covering consisted of the richest mazarine velvet. On the top was placed a crown, and on each corner, escutcheons, in splendid embroidery.

At four o'clock the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Right Hon. Wellesly Pole and Mr. Arbuthnot, arrived at the Castle Inn. They were soon afterwards followed by other distinguished characters, who were to take part in the approaching ceremoney. The bustle created by these numerous arrivals was very great, in consequence of the eagerness produced in the assembled multitude, to see the various personages who filled the carriages, from the equipages of which they were led to suspect that the persons they contained were of rank and distinction.

At six o'clock the gate of the Lower Court yard, leading to the Chapel was opened for the

admission of such as were supplied with tickets of admission to view the procession. Guards were closely stationed along the streets, but particularly in that part were the crowds was expected to assemble for the purpose of presenting their cards. We never witnessed, upon any occasion, such pressure, so much eagerness to proceed, and so much difficulty in the indulgence of the desire. Any thing that occurred in the course of the day at Queen Elizabeth's-gate, or the upper one, leading to the Mourning-chamber, was ease and indulgence, compared to what occurred here. The Ladies in particular underwent the most serious and distressing inconvenience.

Admission being obtained, a grand but dismal prospect presented itself in the Lower Castle-yard. There was hardly light enough to perceive the assembled crowds, who stood in close and silent order, along each side of the covered way, by which the procession was to pass. The Horse Guards were drawn up in that part of the railing next the covered way, and the inside was lined, right and left with Foot Guards, every fourth man bearing a flambeau not yet lighted.

At seven o'clock, the various persons who were to take part in the procession assembled in St. George's Hall, where they were marshalled in the proper order by Sir George Nayler. From seven till a quarter befor nine, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, attended by his Supporters, sat at the head of the corpse. At nine, the coffin was removed through the folding doors of the Drawing-room, down the great staircase, to the vestibule, where the mechanical bier, used at the Queen's funeral, awaited its reception. The coffin being placed upon it, and every thing being now in a state of readiness for moving onwards the place of interment, the procession began to advance in the following order, the platform and covered way.

Gate :—

Knight Marshal's men two
Trumpets and kettle drums
the Fo
Poor Knights of Windsor.
Pages of [illegible] Majesty's.
Apothecaries to his Majesty. Surgeons to his Majesty
Apothecaries to his late Majesty Surgeons to his late Majesty
The Curate and Rector of Windsor.
Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters to his Majesty.
Pages of Honour to his Majesty.
Grooms of the Privy Chamber to his Majesty.
Serjeant Surgeons to his Majesty.
Physicians to his Majesty.
Physicians to his late Majesty.
Household Chaplain to his late Majesty.
Clerk of the Closet to his Majesty.
Equeries to the Royal Family.
Equeries to his Majesty.
Clerk Marshal and First Equery.
Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber to his Majesty.
Grooms of the Bed Chamber to his Majesty.
Master of the Robes to his Majesty.
Solicitor General. Attorney General.
Barons of the Exchequer and Justices of both Benches.
The Lord Chief Baron. The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
The Vice Chancellor. The Master of the Rolls.
The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
Comptroller of the King's Household. Treasurer of the King's Household.
Privy Councillors (not Peers.)
Pursuivant.
Eldest sons of Barons.
Eldest sons of Viscounts.
Pursuivant.
Barons.
Pursuivant.
Bishops.
Herald.
Eldest sons of Earls,
Viscounts,
Herald.
Deputy Earl Marshal.
Eldest sons of Marquises,
Herald.
Earl.
Eldest sons of Dukes,
Herald.
Marquises,
Herald.
Dukes,
Herald.
The Lord Privy Seal.
The Lord President of the Council.
The Archbishop of York.
The Lord Chancellor.
The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Norroy King of Arms.
Lord of his Majesty's Bed Chamber.
Groom of the Stole to his Majesty — Master of the Horse to his Majesty.

Supporter A Gentleman Usher. — The Royal Crown of Hanover, borne on a velvet cushion, by Blanc Courtier King of Arms. — Supporter A Gentleman Usher.
Supporter 3d Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter to his Majesty — The Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom borne, on a purple cushion, by Clarencieux King of Arms. — Supporter 2d Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter to his Majesty
The Secretary of the Lord Steward. — The Lord Steward of His M's. Household. — The Master of his Majesty's Household.
A Gentleman Usher. — The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household. — A Gentleman Usher.

Supporters of the Pall, Three Dukes.
Supporters of the Canopy, Five Peers.
Five Gentlemen Pensioners with Battle Axes reversed

THE ROYAL BODY, covered with a fine Holland Sheet and a Purple Velvet Pall, adorned with Ten Escutcheons of the Imperial Arms, carried by [illegible] Yeomen of the [illegible]ard, under a Canopy of Purple Velvet.

Supporters of the Pall, Three Dukes.
Supporters of the Canopy, Five Peers.
Five Gentlemen Pensioners with Battle Axes reversed

[illegible]eman Usher Daily [illegible]er to his Majesty. — Garter Principal King of Arms. — Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.
Supporter A Peer. — The Chief Mourner, in a long black cloak, his train borne by 2 Peers assisted by the Vice Chancellor of his Majesty's Household. — Supporter A Peer.

Sixteen Peers, Assistants to the Chief Mourner.
Princes of the Blood Royal, in long black cloaks, the train of each borne by two Gentlemen of the respective Households of their *Royal* Highness.
The Council of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, as Custos Personæ of his late Majesty.
[illegible]he) Vice Chamberlain to his late Majesty on the W. establishment.
Groom of the Stole to [illegible] Majesty on the [illegible]stablishment
[illegible] Bedchamber.
[illegible] Bedchamber.
[illegible]e Majesty.
[illegible] with their Axes reversed.
[illegible] with their Partizans reversed.
[illegible]
[illegible]er Kin[illegible]
[illegible]ver and the [illegible]moved into the Choir, where the Royal [illegible]ced on a Platform, and the Crown and Cushions laid there on.

The Chief Mourner sat on a chair at the head of the Corpse, and the Supporters on either side.
[illegible]s of the Blood Royal were seated near the Chief Mourner.
The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's household took his place at the feet of the Corpse; and the Supporters of the Pall and of the Canopy arranged themselves on each side of the Royal Body.
The part of the Service before the interment, and the Anthem, being performed, the Royal Body was deposited in the Vault; and, the Service concluded, Sir Isaac Heard, Garter, proclaimed, near the grave, the Styles of his late Most Sacred Majesty of Blessed Memory.
The Knights of the several Orders, who walked in the procession, wore their respective Collars.
The procession from the entrance to the choir within the Chapel, was flanked by the Grenadiers of the Foot Guards, every fourth man bearing a Flambeau.

Just as they began to move in this order, the sound of trumpets was heard at a distance, announcing in slow and solemn tone that the Royal corpse was in progress to the place of interment. Nothing could be more impressive and striking than the effect produced as they moved along the covered way. The bands of the Life Guards, which were stationed at some distance from each other, began to perform the *Dead March in Saul*. This beautiful and pathetic composition was executed in such a way as to reach the heart with overwhelming sadness. Every note was sufficient to draw a tear, and the sound of cannon, heard from a distance, and filling the interval of every pause in the music, heightened the effect. When the bands ceased, the sound of trumpets succeeded, and thus they continued to play alternately till the procession reached the entrance into the Royal Chapel. Every thing in the Lower Court, yard through which they passed was conducted in the best order. We understood that no more than five thousand tickets were issued for admission to this place. From the vast crowds, however, who attend, the number of tickets must have been far more considerable.

So great was the concourse of visitors, that many of the Nobility were not able to obtain a place at the Castle Inn, either for themselves or their horses Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Clarence, Sussex, and Gloucester, together with the Prince Leopold, arrived in the course of the day, and immediately proceeded to the apartments of the Princesses Sophia and Augusta. The Lord Chancellor, the Chief Judges of the different Courts, and the Cabinet Ministers, stopped at the Castle Inn.

A little before six o'clock, the young gentlemen of Eton assembled under their respective masters and having walked in procession from the College, went through the Hundred Steps into the north aisle, where a place was prepared for their reception.

The ceremony was not completely over in the Royal Chapel till near twelve o'clock, and up to that hour, the multitudes which filled the streets during the day, did not appear sensibly diminished. Soon after, however, vehicles of various kinds were heard moving off in every direction, and the road to London presented an uninterrupted succession of carriages as well as foot passengers.

There were but few accidents of any consequence, considering the pressure which prevailed to an alarming degree, from ten till three o'clock, when the gates were closed. Several thousands, who had not arrived in proper time, were prevented from seeing the spectacle for which many of them travelled a considerable distance.

THE ROYAL CHAPEL.

Before seven o'clock, the hour of admission to the *North Aisle*, the gate was crowded. However, the arrangements had been well made; the gate was opened a little after the appointed hour, and the whole of the expectants were admitted without any other inconvenience than what arose from their folly in treading [illegible] other. By the good sense which restrained the excessive issue of tickets, there was ample room in the scaffolding, which rose by a gradual ascent above the level of the hall, and was covered with black, and formed by its ascent and its covering a fortunate contrast to the former inconveniences of being excluded from all view by the caps of the soldiery, and what was still more serious, being fixed on a chilling stone-floor for so many successive hours. Great alarm had been spread among the more nervous of those who had tickets for the North Aisle, by a report that the Eton boys were to be admitted to the scaffolding, and to exclude so many of their seniors of the other sex. But the alarm was unfounded, and the ladies entered without let or hindrance, for the boys were ranged on the edges of the great platform, which covered the Central Aisle, and made an interesting addition to the general display. Their admission was, we understand as a kind of compliment to the late King's predilection for the school, and the boys were now brought in to see the last of at once their King and their Friend. Evidences of preparation now varied the long two hours which were to be gone through before the commencement of the procession. A detachment of the Foot Guards marched in and lined the platform, every third man with a large taper. Pursuivants and officers now came frequently in to note the preparation, and some persons, half by persuasion and half by violence, made their way in to the Choir, which was a sheet of black velvet, blazing with inumerable lights; and even through the bars of the door, a dazzling spectacle.—But this tumult was stilled at once, by a near and sudden blast of a trumpet. Associations follow us every where, but on this night of memories the sound of a trumpet might stir strong and scriptural emotions in minds looking, at the moment, on the grave. There was a deep silence, and henceforth sounds were distinct which had been inaudible in the movement and murmur of the multitude. The military bands had commenced *The Dead March* when the procession had begun to move; the sound was rich and suitable to all that was before the eye; and the pauses were filled up by the minute guns that seemed to have come near, and pealed as if the trumpet was answered by the thunder. As the procession advanced on the exterior, its approach was seen by the stronger flashing of light on the stained windows, until a glare burst in at the door of the South Aisle that shewed the head of the pomp. The train moved down the Aisle, and returned up the centre, through the files of soldiery, to the choir. The printed order, which we have already given, was adhered to with little deviation, and when we recollect that it was not decided upon till Monday evening, it reflects credit on the persons concerned in the dispositions, to have carried them on with so little irregularity. The passing of this great body of the representatives of all that is noble in the birth, intelligence, and public fame of the realm, took up nearly half an hour. And their order was so pressed, that it was impossible to ascertain the majority of individuals. The Ministers walked according to their rank as Peers or Privy Councillors. Lord Castlereagh walked among the eldest sons of Marquises. Lord Cathcart was conspicuous in a superb uniform. We observed Lord Sidmouth, Mr. Croker, Mr. Wellesley Pole. Immediately before the coffin walked the Duke of Wellington;—the place of honour reserved for him whom the dead Monarch would have honoured among the first ornaments of his country and his Throne. Behind the coffin, which was borne under a large black canopy, the Duke of York walked as Chief Mourner, covered with a long black cloak, ribband, and with an immense silver star on the left shoulder. Next to him came the Dukes of Clarence and Sussex; and after them the Dukes of Gloucester and Prince Leopold. The public attention was strongly directed upon this excellent young man, but he seemed occupied with the duty that he was about to perform, and looked pale and thoughtful. As the train entered the Choir, the Anthem, by Croft, *I am the Resurrection and the Life*, began, and was continued till [illegible]. The funeral service was then read, and the Psalms were chaunted by the Choir. Kent's Anthem, *Hear my Prayer*, and *I heard a voice from Heaven*, were next sung, and previously to the last Collect and Blessing, was performed Handel's *Funeral Anthem*, composed for Queen Caroline's burial. The Chapel was cleared of its distinguished concourse in a few moments after, and those who had been hitherto in the Aisle were allowed to enter. The display was magnificent; the powerful light which threw all below into strong relief, reached but high enough to touch the pendent helmets and banners into faint colouring, and the roof was a vision of burnished gleams and tissues among Gothic tracery. The vault was still open, and the Royal coffin lay below, with the crowns of England and Hanover on cushions of purple, and the broken wand crossing it. At the altar, four Royal banners covered with golden emblems were strewed upon the ground, as if their office was done; the altar was piled with consecrated gold plate, and the whole aspect of the Chapel was the deepest and most magnificent display of melancholy grandeur.

The procession commenced a little after nine, and the service was not concluded until half-past eleven.

Thus were committed to the grave, in all solemnity and honour, with the high ceremonial of religion and of state, the mortal remains of his Most Sacred Majesty George the Third. But though his body is given to the dust, his memory will not decay, while there is veneration in England for Royal virtue. His Majesty, placed in an inferior rank of life, would have been an honoured man;—for integrity, munificence, and purity, he would have been the first Nobleman of the Land. The Providence that placed him on the proudest throne of the world, destined him to preside over an age in which all earthly Sovereignty was to be tried, to be yet preserved and restored by the Throne of England, made strong by the affections of the people and those affections won by the virtues of the Sovereign.

DINNER TO MR. HOBHOUSE.

MARCH 3ND.

Yesterday the friends of Parliamentary Reform, Trial by Jury, and the Liberty of the Press, met John Cam Hobhouse, Esq. at dinner, on his liberation from confinement, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern.

About five o'clock Sir Francis Burdett, accompanied by Mr. Hobhouse and several of the Electors of Westminister entered the room and were received with general acclamations. Sir Francis Burdett was in the Chair, and Mr. Hobhouse sat upon the right of the Chairman. About 300 persons sat down to dinner.

Immediately upon the cloth being removed, the Chairman proposed (which was drank with three times, three.)

"The People—the only source of legitimate power"—Tune, *Britons strike home.*

The next toast was—

"The King—may he always remember the principles which caused his family to be seated on the Throne."—Tune, *Rule Britannia.*

This toast was received with great applause.

After a short interval, the Chairman gave,—

"The only remedy for all our grievances a thorough Reform of Parliament."—Tune, *Kick the Rogues out.*

Which was received with acclamation.

Sir Francis Burdett said, that in rising to propose the toast to which he was about to call the attention of the Meeting, it was not his intention to preface it with any preliminary observations. It was a subject of peculiar interest, and he was quite certain that there was not an individual present who would not participate in the feelings which it must excite in every man who loved liberty and detested oppression.—(Cheers.)—He had the honour of proposing,—

"John Cam Hobhouse, Esq. the vigorous and able defender of the People—may he, by the unbought, uninfluenced Westminster Voters, be placed face to face with his persecutors."—*Independent March.*

This toast was received with considerable applause. When it had in some degree subsided, Mr. Hobhouse mounted the table, and after a few minutes had elapsed, which time the [illegible] addressed the Meeting. He said to return them many thanks for the honour they had conferred upon him. When a Government was at variance with the best interests of the people, it was very natural that those who suffered punishment or persecution should enjoy the confidence of the people rather than those who were the oppressors.—(Cheers.)—It was an old maxim of English law, one which for many ages had been acted upon, that there was no species of persecution without an adequate remedy. In his own case he recognised the truth, and acknowledged the justice of this remark; for although, by the practice of those whom they were pleased to call his persecutors, but who might perhaps with more propriety be designated the persecutors of the nation, he had been put out of the pale of the law—though after repeated applications to a Court of Justice he could obtain no redress for the injury which he had suffered, yet was he not without a remedy: that remedy he had received from the people.—(Cheers.)—They had spontaneously assembled, and they had that day given a verdict, which the Judges refused, and which more than compensated for every injury which an Englishman could suffer. (cheers.) As long as such a remedy could be resorted to for an injury inflicted—as long as those who suffered in the people's cause had not only the prospect, but the certainty, of such a glorious reward, they might be assured that individuals, would be found ready to stand up for the rights of the people.—(Cheers.)—It was the saying of a great man, one who at least, in his time, was esteemed a great authority, but whose observations in these days would perhaps be accounted of little weight, he meant Lord Keeper Finch, that although Rome, and Saxony, and Denmark, had conquered England, yet could they not conquer her Institutions and free laws, and was this conquest which arts and arms failed to accomplish, to be reserved for a set of desperate adventurers in their own day? He trusted and believed that so fatal a conquest could not be achieved by such men—that apostates from their principles, men without character, except what they derived from their excesses in corruption—a gang of experimental politicians could not put down that which no sword, or art, or even the lapse of devouring time could not destroy. They might depend upon it that it was not reserved for them, that England was not to fall by such vile hands, and even that Assembly putting in their protest against an act of injustice, proved that the country was not to be subdued. He had no doubt that it could be subdued by open force, but what they ought to guard against was, that secret fraud, which made their virtues, accomplices, to their ruin. In a tragical event which had just occurred, when all were struck with horror at the design, though not ready to pronounce guilt at once upon any individual, the Government makes a traffic of the occurrence, they, the true friends of liberty, were altogether sorry when any event even of an equivocal nature occurred; but let them look at the use that was made of the transaction by the Ministers of the Crown. Certain persons had been taken up upon a charge of a very serious nature he admitted, and before the trials of those persons had taken place, words were put into the King's speech condemning them without a trial, and passing sentence without even hearing the accused. That proceeded from the seat of mercy, it came from the source of justice. He said, to make use of the words of an intelligent Journal, he meant *The Times* newspaper, that such a course of proceeding was to make a fatal and unnatural use of that speech. (Cheers.)—He did not think that the people could be suspected of desiring to screen from justice those by whom blood had been spilt, after the feeling which had been displayed throughout the country upon the transactions at Manchester; but then they should until they had been pronounced guilty; they should not send them into a Court of Justice with a stamp of guilt affixed to their foreheads. He had merely thrown out so much in passing, to shew by what means the people of England, were likely to be deprived of their liberties. Open force could not avail in such a struggle, because they had their right arms against the right arms of their opponents. They had at last a breathing time—the Parliament had expired.—(Cheers.)—He, however, could hardly trust himself to write their epitaph, as [illegible] he should not prove an impartial chronicler;—(Cheers, and laughter)—but he felt that he should not do his duty if he suffered them to pass unnoticed. England had seen many bad Parliaments, and indeed, since the period of the Revolution, little else had been done except to cheat the people out of those liberties which had been obtained by the Revolution; but in looking into the history of the country, he defied any man to point out so much evil done in so short a time. In the short period of five weeks the press had been attacked; the power of possessing arms had been restricted; no man might talk with his neighbour in any parish excepting his own without incurring the danger of being seized by some Bow-street officer. In fact it was quite enough to say, that no man was certain of opening the newspaper on any morning during that time without discovering some infringements upon British Liberty—without finding some Statutes abolished, or some innovations upon the Constitution, tending to restrict its liberty, having passed; and the utmost consolation that could reach them was the gratifying consideration that they were only to wear their chains for five years. Parliament was, in fact, not only an impostor but a nuisance. It had been remarked that we should say nothing of the dead but what is good; a better course, however, he thought would be to say nothing but what was true; and it was necessary to do nothing more in order to heap infamy upon that Parliament, upon the names of those men, who, when they said that they were doing every thing for their country's good, were engaged in abridging the rights, and curtailing the liberties of the people of England. The most extraordinary circumstance was not the existence of such a system, but the fact, that there should be found men willing enough to defend so extraordinary a system. Amongst the Debates in the House of Parliament during the last Session, much had been said about the magic constitution, & that very excellent young man, Lord John Russell, compered it to *Aladdin's* lamp in *The Arabian Nights*; the wonder, however, was, that it should have any effect upon Lord John Russell. It was true the dome might have been magnificent,—supported perhaps by the Corinthian pillars, and calculated, by its splendid exterior, to awe and inspire the people; but he was not certain that any thing real, was to be found within, and perhaps like a palace in one of these stories, in looking from our windows after a night's repose, we may find that it had "vanished into thin air."—(Cheer.)—This magic lamp Lord Russell thought to improve by scouring, but he (Mr. Hobhouse) did not doubt that they were all sufficiently well read in *The Arabian Nights* to know that when *Aladdin* attempted to scour his lamp, he raised up the slaves, and was so terrified by their appearance, that he was compelled to drop it. Lord John Russell had tried the same experiment; he had attempted to scour the magic lamp, and up came the Lord Chancellor and two or three other slaves; and frightened him from the accomplishment of that object which he had engaged in. He would then ask them, whether he was so very wrong when he said, in that little pamphlet which the House of Commons had thought it becoming to notice, that nobody cared about the reform of Lord John Russell, except Mr. Perry. He rather thought that Lord John Russell himself found in the end, the that his ex[illegible] speech—for if he might presume to g[illegible] opinion upon the merits of that speech—the first part of it was excellent; and the only misfortune was, that the good comprised there was greatly diminished by what was contained in the latter part of it. In fact, all those broken walls by which it was attempted to support the [illegible] fabric, resembled those which he had [illegible] Rome, which, in place of preserving the t[illegible] ples, only served to collect and render st[illegible] water, and add to the ruin and dilapidation. It was gratifying, however, to them to observe, that they of the people gave a tone and character to public opinion upon the subject of Parliamentary Reform. They found the Whigs of Norwich, Newcastle, Bristol, and other places, insisting upon Parliamentary Reform as indispensible; and although he gave due praise to those who thus demanded that thorough Reform, which could alone constitute a remedy for their defect, yet it was the people to whom they were indebted for that inform[illegible] caused them to feel and kno[illegible] obtained, if their griev[illegible] not be redress[illegible] The peop[illegible] despoti[illegible] memorabma of th[illegible] Member saying, strip th[illegible] cra[illegible] it [illegible] hu[illegible] o[illegible] s[illegible] to put to [illegible] of this two-legged featherless th[illegible] ple). One thing, at least, he should have said, that, if the bird was featherless, they had the plucking of it themselves.—(Cheers.)—Th[illegible] plumage which decked the people of England [illegible] not fallen off by age, or relinquished [illegible] accident, but the gay and splendid feather had been strip off by the ruthless hands of those who had trafficked in their costumes.—Cheers.)—And yet it was true, that although the people had thus suffered they were not deprived of remedy. As long as the spirit remained unimpaired they need not fear that the result would prove unfavourable to liberty. During the time he had been in prison, he received addresses which in point of good writing would have done honour even to Mr. Canning himself—he only meant the composition of these addresses, for no one would suspect Mr. Canning of writing in favour of the people's liberties. With respect to himself, he should not say one word, except to thank them for the kindness with which they had received him, and to assure them that, whether in or out of Parliament, he should continue to speak and write libels against the House of Commons, with the difference, that if in the House he should speak more. He thanked them for the honour they had conferred upon him, and assured them that he felt in the approval of his own conscience, and in their approbation a full conviction of the rectitude of his conduct.—(Cheer.)

Sir Francis Burdett said, that gratifying to him as is was to meet his fellow-countrymen on every occasion, but more especially the Electors of Westminster, among whom he had many acquaintances, and by whom he was known, he never did meet them upon any occasion more interesting than the present. When he perceived so numerous, so respectable an assembly, he could not but look upon it as a sure harbinger to that triumph, to obtain which, it was their intention then to engage.—(Cheers.) The Hon. Baronet addressed the Meeting for a considerable portion of time upon our domestic and foreign politics, and concluded a speech which lasted nearly two hours, and which the pressure of other matter prevents us from entering into, amidst very general applause.

The Chair proposed—"The only remaining security of English Liberty—Trial by Jury"—which was drank with three times three.—*Old England to thyself be true.*

Mr. Roundthwaite said, that he rose with considerable gratification to propose as a toast the name of a man who at all times was dear to the friends of liberty, but who at the present moment ought to be peculiarly an object of interest & admiration—(Cheering)—He had the honour of proposing,—

"Sir Francis Burdett, our incomparable advocate—may a British Jury vindicate his noble Address on the Manchester Massacre."—*While happy in my Native Land.*

The Chairman then proposed, "Lord Cochrane—speedy success to the cause of Freedom in South America," which was drank with three times three.

The next toast was handed to Mr. Thelwall, who in introducing it to the attention of the Meeting, prefaced it with several observations upon the value of a free Press, which were frequently cheered—"The Liberty of the Press—it is like the air we breathe, if we have it not we die."—*Liberty Hall.*

The Chairman then proposed—"The Spanish People—may they rapidly destroy the despotism of the ungrateful Ferdinand;" which was received with considerable applause.

About half-past nine o'clock Sir Francis Burdett retired with Mr. Hobhouse, and the Meeting soon after separated.

[*The New Times*,—*March* 3.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, FEB. 5.

MR. JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE.

This being the day chosen for making the return to the writ of Habeas Corpus, granted last Tuesday on the motion of Mr. Joshua Evans, for bringing up the body of John Cam Hobhouse, Esq. in order to be discharged from his commitment by the House of Commons, Mr. Brown, the Governor of Newgate, brought his prisoner into Court at ten o'clock. Mr. Hobhouse was accompanied by the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird and several other friends, and took his seat on the Attorney's Bench. At an early hour the Court was crowded in every part by spectators anxious to witness the result of the proceeding. This however being Crown day, the Court, at its sitting, commenced with the business appointed for the day, and was employed in hearing arguments upon Quarter Sessions cases which [illegible] (not of public interest) until half past [illegible] when it was announced that the Court [illegible] in the Crown Paper, and [illegible] Court.]

Mr. Evans then [illegible] answered in the affirmative Chief Justice.—I [illegible] the person on whose behalf you moved for a Habeas Corpus the other day is now in Court.

Mr. Hobhouse immediately stood upon the floor; and Mr. Brown, the Gaoler, delivered in his return to the writ, which was forthwith read by Mr. Dealtry of the Crown Office. It commenced with reciting that the Governor of Newgate, in obedience to the writ of this Court, most humbly certified that, before the commenceing of the said writ, namely, on 18th Dec. 1819, John Cam Hobhouse, Esq. was committed to his custody by virtue of a certain warrant, in the tenor and effect following:—A copy of the Speaker's writ was then set forth on the return, which recited, "that whereas the House of Commons had resolved, that a certain letter, addressed to Thomas Ld. Erskine, &c. was a scandalous libel, and calculated to inflame the people of this country to acts of violence towards the Legislature, and more particularly towards the House of Commons, and that it was a high contempt of the privileges and constitution of that House; and whereas John Cam Hobhouse, Esq. having acknowledged himself to be the author of the said libel; and whereas the said House having this day ordered him, the said John Cam Hobhouse, Esq. to be committed to his Majesty's gaol of Newgate, these are, therefore, to require you to accept into your custody the body of the said John Cam Hobhouse, and him safely keep during the pleasure of the said House, for which this shall be your sufficient authority—Dated 13th December, 1819, and signed Charles Manners Sutton.

The return concluded, that the Gaoler had hereby complied with the writ to him, directed by the Honourable Court, by bringing up the body of the prisoner.

Mr. Hobhouse was then about to address the Court, when,

The Chief Justice—Then Mr. Evans does not appear for this gentleman?

Mr. Hobhouse—No, my Lords it is my purpose to argue this case myself; but as it is now a very late time of day, and as I labour under indisposition, which will not enable me to go through my case, I humbly move and request that your Lordship will now allow the return to be filed, and to order that this case may be argued on Monday, or any other day that your Lordships may please to appoint.

The Chief Justice.—What are the points that you propose to argue?

Mr. Hobhouse.—I intend to shew by the return which has been made, that the authority under which I have been committed, was incompetent for that purpose. I shall dispute the competency of the tribunal in question to commit an Englishman to prison. I shall attempt to shew that the return itself, even supposing the tribunal to which I allude has sufficient authority to commit, contains certain improprieties which render it impossible that I can any longer be detained in prison, or be subject any longer to that restriction under which I have been so improperly placed. I can, however, go on if your Lordships wish it.

The Chief Justice—Wait a moment, and we will consult what is the best course to adopt. (The Judges remained in consultation a few minutes, when the Chief Justice resumed.) It is important that we should know what points of objection you mean to urge to the return.

Mr. Hobhouse.—It is quite impossible that I should enter into any detail at present if I am to come up again.

The Chief Justice.—We shall probably be induced to give you the time, and not subject you to the fatigue of arguing the case now, if you find it inconve-

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nient to yourself. But before we do that, we wish to know what are the points of objection you mean to urge to the warrant, as set forth in the return to us.

Mr. Hobhouse—My Lord, I intend, if I can, to show in the first place, that the House of Commons is not a Court of competent jurisdiction to commit.

The Chief Justice—That is not a point of objection relating to the terms of the return made to us.

Mr. Hobhouse—There is an adjudication set forth in the return, and unless the House of Commons can adjudge upon the case in question, that cannot make their warrant sufficient, I shall endeavour to shew that the House of Commons is not a Court of Judicature.

The Chief Justice—Is that your only objection? And if not, be so good as to state what other objection you have to urge.

Mr. Hobhouse—My other objection is, that the House of Commons, even assuming it to be a Court of Judicature, has taken under its cognizance what cannot be considered as a contempt, but as an offence at common law, and not in any way cognizable by that House, according to the laws of this country; for on the face of the proceedings, the House of Commons proceed to adjudge that the publication alluded to is a libel, which I contend they cannot do. They adjudge it to be a seditious libel tending to inflame the people to acts of violence against the Legislature. The third objection I mean to submit to the return is, that on the return, it does not appear that I have had any hearing at all, and I certainly shall be able to shew, that this is not only against every principle of English law, but is even against the proceedings of the House of Commons itself.

The Chief Justice—Is there any other objection you mean to urge?

Mr. Hobhouse—Yes, my Lord, In the fourth place, I shall endeavour to argue, that even assuming the House of Commons to be a Court of Judicature, and competent to take under its cognizance what is alleged to be a seditious libel, and assuming it to have authority to condemn an Englishman in his absence, still it could not condemn an Englishman to imprisonment,—That is the point I shall next attempt to contest before your Lordships. The next point will be to shew that the natural remedy for me under these circumstances, is to claim my liberation at your Lordships' hands by Habeas Corpus. I shall afterwards attempt to shew your Lordships that, upon the f[illegible] of this warrant—assuming every other objection t[illegible] removed, assuming that nothing informal has [illegible] place in the mode of proceedings in the House [illegible] mons, still there is an informality on the [illegible] warrant, that must, as it appears to me, [illegible] possible any longer to detain [illegible] Lordships wish me to state [illegible] I will do, it; but, at the same [illegible] ships' kindness and permiss[illegible] argument when I shall be [illegible]

The Chief Justice, after [illegible]ing with the other Judges, said, "You m[illegible]s what your remaining objection is."

Mr. Hobhouse—The informality of which I complain is, that there is no publication at all stated in the warrant; the pamphlet alluded to is not called a printed pamphlet, and I am not said to have authorised the printing or publishing of it; and this, I submit, is a vice in the warrant, which, according to all principles of legal and natural justice, is a fatal objection.

The Chief Justice, after conferring a considerable time with the other Judges, immediately proceeded to deliver his judgment as follows:—"We have conferred together, and I am of opinion, that sitting in this Court, we are not authorized by the law of the land to enter into the discussion of any of the objections taken by the gentleman on the floor to his commitment. It has been stated by many precedents brought from time to time before the different Courts of Westminster Hall, and lately in the most formal manner by writ of error from this Court to the House of Lords, that it is competent for the House of Commons to commit for contempt; that they are the Judges, and the only Judges, as far as this Court can know, of what is a contempt of them; and that there are a great number of cases where motions for the writ of Habeas Corpus have been made, in which this and other Courts of Westminster Hall have from time to time, refused to inquire into the authority of the House to commit. And I now state most distinctly, that we have no authority to entertain these objections, with that view. It is suggested that there is an informality in the form of the warrant, because no publication of the libel is stated to have taken place; but the warrant states, that the House of Commons has this day adjudged that a pamphlet entitled so and so is a scandalous libel. Now, we cannot suppose that they adjudged it to be a scandalous libel, unless they had the pamphlet before them, and under their consideration. The adjudication necessarily imports, that the pamphlet was before them, and that they had considered it. Then it is said that if does not appear that the party was heard. The warrant recites, "That wherens John Cam Hobhouse, Esq having acknowledged himself to be the author of the pamphlet, the House of Commons had therefore ordered so and so." It is stated in their resolution, and it appears by the Speaker's warrant, that this Gentleman now before us has acknowledged himself to be the author of the libel, we cannot, therefore, enter further into the question. In the case brought by Sir F. Burdett against the late Speaker of the House of Commons, which was argued, first, in this Court; afterwards upon a Writ of Error in the Court of Exchequer; and ultimately, in the House of Lords a distinction was taken between that case, which was an action of trespass, and the case of a return to a Habeas Corpus. That distinction was taken by Lord Erskine, when the case was under the consideration of the House of Lord. All the cases that have been decided in the different Courts of Westminster Hall upon this subject were brought under review, and throughout the whole decision it was never doubted that the Court of common Law had that authority to interfere with, supersede, or take upon themselves to annul a resolution of the House of Commons, discharging from custody a person proved to have been committed by the House of Commons for a contempt. The cases I have alluded to were in that case all acknowledged to be Law, and in the argument, the House of Lords proceeded on the distinction between the case of a return to Habeas Corpus and an action of trespass at law. We should therefore be doing that which we are not authorised to do, if we were to discharge this gentleman out of custody; and I now repeat, that if we should accede to this motion, we do what the law would not allow us to do. The prisoner must be remanded.

Mr. Hobhouse, interfered, and said, May I have permission—

The Chief Justice—No. Sir, we have heard your points.

Mr. Hobhouse bowed, evidently mortified at the course which the proceedings had taken.

Mr. Justice Bayley—There have been cases expressly decisive of this question. The first case upon the subject is that of Lord Shaftesbury, 1st Mad. 144, and the [illegible] there laid down is this:—that a commitment [illegible] either House of Parliament for a contempt, is a commitment in execution, and the Courts of Law cannot during the Session discharge or bail the party. They have no jurisdiction so to do. The Judges cannot judge of any law, custom, or usage of Parliament. A commitment for a contempt of either House cannot be inquired of by the Judges; they cannot inquire for what the commitment was; it is sufficient that the party was committed for a contempt of the House. These are the principles that are deduced from Lord Shaftesbury's case. The case was that of the Queen v. Pattie, reported in Raymond, 1105. There the question under the consideration of the Court of King's Bench was, as to the right of the House of Commons to commit, and similar principles were laid down to those I have mentioned. There, Gould, Justice, said, "That the Courts of Westminster Hall cannot judge of the privileges of the House of Commons: those they must debate among themselves. When a commitment by the House of Commons is returned, though it does not set out sufficient cause of commitment, no objection can be taken. The Judges are not to answer matters urged against this privilege of Parliament, because the privilege of Parliament cannot be determined by common law. If the cause of commitment is stated [illegible]ch of the privilege of the House, the C[illegible]inster cannot know of the sufficiency [illegible] no rules to produce where- [illegible] This said by Powis, J[illegible] have no jurisdic[illegible] the House of [illegible] Court in different [illegible] ordinarily judged in conformity [illegible] But if A[illegible] [illegible] was under [illegible] of the Co[illegible] other Cham[illegible] the Judges were unanimously [illegible]ion that the decision of this Court was right. That decision, I believe went afterwards under [illegible] consideration of the House of Lords, and [illegible] was ultimately affirmed upon the [illegible] which I have been referring. For these reasons it seems to me that we are not competent to [illegible] any discussion upon this subject. If we see on the face of the warrant, that the party is committed for that which the House have adjudged to be a contempt of that House, I have no difficulty in saying that the House had a right to make such an adjudication, and that we have no authority to call it in question. At the time when the application for this Habeas Corpus was made, I believe the words of the Statute of 31 Car. 2. were not so accurately considered, or perhaps brought to the attention of the Court as they ought to have been. It was assumed as a proposition not to be doubted, that a party had a plain, clear, legal right to a writ of Habeas Corpus upon such a commitment as this. Certainly, if the words of the Habeas Corpus Act are looked to, it will be found that it does not apply to a case of this description; for the benefit of that Act is confined wholly to the case where the commitment is for a crime, except treason or felony, or suspicion thereof. It is clear that the Act does not extend to a case of this description. At the same time, independently of the Habeas Corpus Act, this Court has a common law jurisdiction to grant a Habeas Corpus; but, in both cases, there ought always to be a proper ground of law before the Court to justify them in granting such a writ; and it must not be taken that any man, under any circumstances, has a right, as a matter of course, to the writ of Habeas Corpus. I merely throw out this in consequence of the manner in which this writ was first obtained, because, upon carefully looking at the Statute of 31 Car. 2. it appears to me that this is a case in which the party is not entitled to Habeas Corpus as a matter of course. Every man who applies for a Habeas Corpus is bound to lay such a case upon affidavits before the Court as will be sufficient to regulate the discretion of the Court in that respect. Upon the whole, it appears to me that this Court is not competent to hear any argument on the points which have been mentioned, and that we should not be warranted in acceding to the motion.

Mr. Justice Holroyd and Mr. Justice Best, in an able and elaborate judgment, severally delivered their opinions in concurrence with the other Judges.

The Chief Justice then ordered the prisoner to be remanded, and an entry to be entered on the return of the reasons why that course was pursued.

Mr. Hobhouse attempted to address the Court again but was prevented by the Court. He was then remanded to his former custody.

After he had left the Court, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Holroyd said, they wished it to be understood, that although a Writ of Habeas Corpus had been granted to Mr. Hobhouse, in the first instance, on the authority of a dictum of Lord Kenyon, in the King v. Fowler, T. R., that this must not be considered as a precedent in future, because, after looking carefully through the Habeas Corpus Act, it was clear that the Writ of Habeas Corpus could not be granted as a matter of course, and without sufficient grounds laid before the Court for its interposition.

Mr. HENRY HUNT.

At the rising of the Court, at half-past four o'clock Mr Hunt took his station in the centre of the floor, and manifested an inclination to address the Court.

The Chief Justice.—Mr. Hunt, what do want?

Mr. Hunt—My Lord I have motion to make to the Court.

The Chief Justice—What is the nature of it?

Mr. Hunt—I will shortly state it. I move for a Rule to shew cause why a writ of *certiorari* should not issue out of this Court, to move my trial (the King against Hunt and others, for a conspiracy to overthrow the Government, at the Manchester Meeting on the 16th of August last) out of the jurisdiction of the County of Lancaster, and into that of the neighbouring County, that of York, or else within the immediate jurisdiction of this Honourable Court, in Middlesex or Westminster. I make this motion on the ground that I shall not have a fair trial in Lancashire, where the cause now rests, and—

The Chief Justice—Are there other parties in the cause, and do they all concur in this motion?

Mr. Hunt—I do not know; there are others with me in the indictment.

Mr. Justice Bayley—We cannot help that, but we must know before we consider your motion; all the parties who are indicted must come into Court, and concur in the application. That is the rule.

Mr. Hunt—I know some of them do concur in the motion, I now make, and the rest may for any thing I know. But how can I ascertain their consent so as to bring them into Court, as your Lordship says I must? Many of them I only saw when I was thrown into gaol among them. I am accused of a conspiracy with men whom I never to my knowledge, saw until I was made a prisoner at Manchester. How am I to bring them into Court under such circumstances? I am ready to shew that the trial ought, for the ends of justice, to be removed out of Lancashire, and I trust that, under such circumstances the Court will grant me the Rule.

The Chief Justice—We must know whether the parties do concur in your motion. That knowledge must come to us in the regular way. Unless we have it, we cannot receive your application.

Mr. Hunt—My Lord, how am I to procure that knowledge?

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley then both said, the Court could not grant the rule. The Judges rose from their seats, and retired from the Bench.

The Courier, Feb. 7.

PRICES CURRENT.

			Rs.	Q.	R.
ALKALI,		per Surat Candy 22 md.	8	0	00
DIAMONDS,		per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,		per cwt.	15	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo,		per Gallon	00	3	00
In Bond,					
BEER, Hodgson's,		per hhd.	150	0	00
BEETLENUT, white Malay,		per S. Cd. of 2 Maunds	50	0	00
Malabar White,		Bombay Candy.	45	0	00
Red,			60	0	0
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,		per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	25	0	00
Ditto Europe market,		Ditto ditto,	30	0	00
BOTTLES,		per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy.	of 22 mds.	60	0	00
Stick, Europe		Ditto Ditto.	90	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per S. md.	of 42 seers	26	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,		per bolt.			
" 5 to 8,		"	30	0	00
CANVAS, Bengal,			11	0	00
Ditto Twine,					
CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe. M.		per Surat md of 42 seers	75	0	00
CASSIA, China,		per pound	00	2	25
Sumatra,			none		
Buds,					
Malabar,					
CLOVES, Eastern,	per Surat md.	of 42 seers	65	0	00
Bourbon,		no demand	62	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,		per pound.	14	2	00
COFFEE, Mocha,		per Surat md.	20	0	00
Bourbon,			none		
Java,			none		
Rajapore,			16	0	00
COIR, Amendivo,			70	0	00
Larcadivie,		Cd. of 21 Md.	55	0	00
Ceylon,			32	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing		per Cwt.	61	0	00
Plate,		"	65	0	00
Bolts,		"	60	0	00
Japan,			60	0	00
Persian,		per Surat maund	20	2	00
COPRAH,		Bombay candy 22 mds.	38	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,		per Surat maund	3	0	00
Brazil,		"	2	0	00
CORDAGE,		per cwt.	30	0	00
Patent,		"	32	0	00
COTTON, Ahmood,		per Surat Cd.	250	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		of 21 Maunds	270	0	00
Bowngluer,		or 7 Cwt.	000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,			000	0	00
Limree Wudwan,		none	000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,			000	0	00
Kutch,			000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,			000	0	00
Mangrole & Pore,		none	000	0	00
Rajapore,			230	0	00
CUREAT,		per Surat maund	7	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed,		per Surat maund	10	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,		per S. Cwt. of 22 mds.	25	0	00
Ditto boiled			22	0	00
ELEPHANTS TEETH,					
1st sort,		Surat maund	65	0	00
2nd ditto,		"	50	0	00
3d ditto,		"	40	0	00
GALL NUTS, E. M.		per Surat maund	22	0	00
GUEE, Carnichy,		per Bombay maund	10	0	00
GINGER, Bengal,		per Surat Cy. of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	45	0	00
GRAM, Surat		per Cwt. of 8 Parah	25	2	00
Bowmagur, & Goga,		"	26	0	00
GUM, Anim, garbled,		per Surat maund	12	0	00
Arabic,		per Surat Candy	120	0	00
Gamboge,		lb.	1	0	00
Galbanum,		Surat Candy	114	0	00
Olibanum,		per Surat maund	15	0	00
Myrrh,					
GUNPOWDER,		per lb.	0	2	00
GUNNEE, Patts,		per 100	11	2	00
Ditto Bags,			13	0	00
Ditto Twine,					
HEMP, Koucan,		per Bombay Candy	60	0	00
Ghauty,		per Ditto	35	0	00
Northern,		per Surat Candy	38	0	00
HATS, good,		" each.	10	0	00
HINGRA, Europe Market,		per Surat Md. of 44 seers	12	0	00
INDIGO, Bengal, Europe Market,		per S. md.	90	0	00
IRON, Swedish Square,		per Surat candy	56	0	00
Ditto Flat,		" "	56	0	00
English Square,		" "	88	0	00
Ditto Flat,		" "	88	0	00
Ditto Bolt,		" "	38	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch,		" per cwt			
4 a 10,		"			
Hoops,		" per cwt.	9	0	00
Kentledge,		" per cwt.	3	2	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs.	" per cwt.	10	0	00
Sheet		" "	10	0	00
Red,		" "	11	0	00
White		" "	14	0	00
China,		" "	13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar		per Gallon	5	0	00
MACE, good,		per pound	3	0	00
MUHJEET		Surat mds			
Mocha,		"	7	2	00
Bussorah,		"	6	2	00
NAILS, Copper,		per cwt.	64	0	00
Ditto Brass,		Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,		per lb.	2	0	25
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort		per Bombay md.	3	2	00
Ditto Jeugely,		Ditto ditto	5	1	00
PADDY,		per Moora 25 to	35	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,		per lb.	0	1	00
Black		" "	0	1	10
Green		" "	1	0	00
Yellow		" "	00	0	80
Red		" "	00	0	80
Blue,		" "	00	2	88
PEPPER, Malabar,		per Bombay candy	142	0	00
Bhaticole,			145	0	00
Eastern,			142	0	00
PEEPUR,		per S. maund	7	0	00
Mool,		per ditto	7	0	00
PITCH,		per barrel	18	0	00
PROVISIONS Irish,		per Pierce	80	0	00
Bengal beef,			70	0	00
PUTCHOCK,		Surat maund	13	2	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs.	per Surat mound	32	2	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,		per Bag	8	0	00
Ditto unhoiled 2 do		do. do.	7	0	00
Ditto Moongy,		do. do.	5	2	00
Ditto Cargo,			5	0	00
SAFFRON, Free of Peril,		per pound	35	0	00
Mocha,			30	0	00
SAGO,		per Surat maund	2	0	00
SALAMONIAC,		Surat maund	22	0	00
SALT,		per cash of 40 tons	120	0	00
SA[illegible]		per Surat maund			
SANDAL WOOD, [illegible]		per [illegible]	18	0	00
SHELL, M. Pearl			155	0	00
SILK, Nunkeen,		per pucka seer	16	0	00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort		15 seers to a B'bay md.	15	0	00
Ditto do. 2		do. do.	14	0	00
Ditto do. 3		do. do.	13	0	00
Bengal, Bannorkel sort			14	0	00
SPIRITS, Brandy		per gallon	5	0	00
Hollands		per none Case	50	0	00
Bengal Rum, in bond,		per Gallon	1	2	00
STEEL, in Tubs,		per cwt.	10	2	00
Bundle,		" "	11	0	00
STICK, Lac, Bengal,		per Surat maund.	7	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal refined 1 sort,		per Bag	26	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.		do. do.	24	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Canister,		per md. 41½ seers	none		
Ditto China in Chest,		per Surat md. of 41 seers	5	2	50
Ditto 2 sort,			5	1	00
Ditto 3 sort,			5	0	00
Candy Chincho,		per Surat md. of 43½ seers	10	0	00
do. Canton,		do. do.	8	1	00
do. 2 do.		do. do.	7	2	00
Ditto 3 sort,					
Siam Soft,			5	2	00
TAR, Stockholm		per " Barrel	40	0	00
TERRA Japonica,		per Bom. Cy.	40	0	00
Ghautee,		" "	80	0	00
Pegue,		" Surat Candy	none.		
TIN PLATES,		per " box	20	0	00
in large slab,		per S. md. 40 seers	12	0	00
TINCALL,					
Borax,		Surat maund.	13	0	00
TURPENTINE,		" per " barrel			
Spirits,		" per " gallon	4	2	00
TURMERIC, Bengal, none		per Surat Candy	35	0	00
TUTENAGUE,		per Surat maund	11	0	00
VERDIGREASE,		per Surat maund	28	0	00
VERMILLION, China,		per pecul	11	0	00
VITRIOL, Blue,		per Surat maund.	19	0	00
WAX, Bees,		per Bombay maund	17	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,		" per " dozen	40	0	00
Port,		" " "	18	0	00
Madeira, 4 sort,		" per " pipe	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jumbonnies,		per Cd. of 8 Parah	35	0	00
Ditto Red,			34	0	00
Hansia, White,			38	0	00
Rajapoor,			32	0	00
Bengal		per Bag	6	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100		222	2	00
German Crowns,	per 100		215	0	00
Venetians,	per 100		498	0	00
Gulbas,	per 100		480	0	00
Freight to England,		None.			
Loose Freight					
To China,		None.			
To Bengal,		None.			

Of Canvass Cordage, Tar, and some other articles the Retail prices are inserted, as Whole sales of these commodities occur but seldom.

Our Quotations remain, as but little is doing in our market.